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No. 81



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KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH-SOUTH CONFEDERATION IS IMPORTANT MEASURE FOR KOREA'S REUNIFICATION

Pyongyang THE PYONGYANG TIMES in English 8 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by Cho Son-won]

[Text] In advancing the five-point policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in June 1973, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung proposed the establishment of a Confederation of north and south Korea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"It is our belief that the establishment of a Confederation is the most reasonable way to achieve national reunification while leaving the two systems in the north and the south intact."

As pointed out by him, the leit-motif of the Confederation is to set up a Supreme National Committee composed of representatives of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the "government of south Korea with the object of solving all problems of common interests and concern while leaving the two existing social systems in the north and the south as they are for the time being, and work together in the field of external activity under the one name of the country being called the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The Confederation means that the one nation which has lived through long history with one and the same language, customs and culture integrates its temporarily-divided parts into a confederation, unlike that of differing nations. Accordingly, the north-south Confederation regards it as its important task to create a favourable condition for the complete reunification of the country.

No doubt, this policy is a good formula which reflects the unanimous will and demand of our people desirous of reunification and a just and reasonable one which will pave the way for reunification under the present situation prevailing in our country.

The Confederation, first of all, makes it possible to realise national unity, transcending the differences in ideologies, ideals and social systems existing in the two parts.

Nearly 35 years have elapsed since Korea was divided into the north and the south.

This division has been attended with misunderstanding and distrust in many respects and severance of national ties.

Therefore, to achieve national unity and reunify the country, it is necessary, first of all, to remove the misunderstanding and distrust accumulated in the course of many years and create an atmosphere of national harmony to trust and cooperate with each other.

The enforcement of the Confederation will enable the broad sections of the people to effect travel between both sides and meet with each other under the same purpose of reunification. In this course, they may have better understanding of the other's stand and views and closely unite into one on the basis of the common interests of the nation.

It will also help the people in the north and the south to discuss in one place the problems of common interests and concern of the nation and through this, to find out the common points, narrow down the differences and remove misunderstanding and distrust.

The reason why the Confederation constitutes a reasonable measure for national reunification lies in the fact that it will create a favourable soil for the coordinated progress of the nation by materialising the many-sided cooperation and interchange between the north and the south.

If Confederation comes into effect, a series of political problems including the reunification issue will be discussed and decided jointly in conformity with the will and interests of our nation, and by extensively realising the economic cooperation and exchange between the north and the south natural resources rich in our country and creativeness of our nation will be used rationally for the unified progress of our country.

Practical measure will be taken in military affairs, too, to remove confrontation, discontinue the armament race and ease tension.

At the same time, both sides can work together in the field of external activity and enter the UNO and other international organisations as a representative of a single state and raise the international authority and prestige of our nation through complete unity of action.

Another reasonableness of the Confederation is that this policy can smash the interference of outside forces and nation-splitting manoeuvres.

Frustrating outside interference and nation-splitting plots is one of the major problems to be tackled in achieving the independent reunification of the country and national progress.

This is because the division of our country was caused entirely by the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists and their divisive manoeuvres. And precisely due to this, Korea still remains divided.

The problem of Korean reunification is, in essence, a problem of taking back the territory and the population robbed by the outside imperialists and ensuring national sovereignty throughout the country. This problem can be solved only by the Korean people themselves. By doing so, it can be solved correctly in accordance with the will and interests of our people.

The Confederation gives no room to outside forces by solving national reunification, the internal problem of the nation, through its own efforts and makes it possible to repel outside interference by its concerted efforts.

The Confederation advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a realistic and reasonable measure for successfully solving the reunification problem of the country by the joint efforts of the nation, from the independent stand.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'TONGA ILBO' COMMENTS ON PRC POLICY TOWARD KOREAN PENINSULA

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 23 Apr 80 p 4, Seoul U.S. Embassy Translation

[Editorial]

[Summary] In an interview with Japanese press executive a few days ago, PRC Premier Hua Guofeng reaffirmed the PRC's support for the unification policy of north Korea. Also, he disclosed that the PRC was not interested in the issue of cross-recognition of north and south Korea. Hua's view may well be seen as a clear-cut manifestation of Beijing's policy toward the Korean peninsula.

What concerns us is that the PRC's endorsement of Pyongyang's unification policy is tantamount to supporting its strategem aimed at communizing south Korea by means of force and violence. From an ideological point of view it is natural that the PRC, a communist state, will support the unification policy of the north Korean regime in view of its bordering on the north.

Nevertheless, it must be noted that the Pyongyang's unification policy is not based on the German formula recognizing the reality of the territorial division of the country. Therefore, we cannot but point out that the PRC's policy toward the Korean peninsula in support of Pyongyang's unification policy will undoubtedly undermine peace in Northeast Asia.

During his talks with U.S. Senators last January, PRC Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping claimed that the north-south dialogue should be developed into a political forum participated in by representatives of social organizations and political parties from Seoul and Pyongyang as suggested by the north Korean side. Moreover, he noted emphatically that the U.S. should be prepared to enter into negotiations with north Korea.

If the PRC genuinely desires to see the consolidation of peace in Northeast Asia, it must make strenuous efforts to ease the tension that has long been hovering over between the two divided parts of Korea. It can never be expected that tension on the Korean peninsula will be removed so

long as the PRC sticks fast to its position of unilaterally supporting Pyongyang's unification policy. Furthermore, north Korea's policy of unifying the whole peninsula under Communist tutelage can hardly be realized so long as we are firmly armed with the spirit of anti-communism and the U.S. resolve to defend Korea remains unchanged.

The path toward peaceful coexistence between north and south Korea will be cross-recognition by the neighboring power--the U.S., Japan, the Soviet Union and the PRC--of north and south Korea while expanding exchanges with them; this will ultimately lead to international recognition of a peaceful coexistence structure between Seoul and Pyongyang.

The U.S. has implemented, though partially, sports exchanges with north Korea and Japan has maintained restricted economic exchanges with Pyongyang.

Despite this fact, the PRC has stubbornly remained unwilling to initiate overtures with Korea even in the sports field, not to mention the exploration of economic exchanges. PRC Deputy Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin ruled out the possibility of exchanges between Seoul and Beijing in January this year. This narrow-minded attitude on the part of the PRC directly contradicts its outcry for the settlement of peace in Northeast Asia, giving rise to international distrust in its policy. More than anything else, the PRC is advised to deal with the question of exchanges between north and south Korea from a superpower point of view. In addition, it must take a straight look at the fact that the essential quality of settling peace on the Korean peninsula rests with peaceful coexistence between Seoul and Pyongyang.

CSO: 4108

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK MEDIA COMMENT ON CURRENT POLITICAL CLIMATE IN ROK

VRRR Supports Student Struggle

SK030844 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1120 GMT 2 May 80

[Excerpts] [First speaker] Recently students' struggle for democratization together with workers' struggle for the rights to exist continues constantly. Students, who have waged the struggle for campus democratization within campus since last March have finally turned out into the streets.

The contents of their demands include not only the democratization of the society but also solution of the various social problems that we face today. So, in this hour, I want to discuss this with you. How are you?

[Second speaker] Fine. How are you?

[First speaker] The students, who have continued demonstration and sit-in within campus since last March, have finally come out of their campus and begun to stage street demonstrations, hurling stones at and clashing with the police. Thus, their struggle has become more intensified. Now let us talk about this.

[Second speaker] As you have just mentioned, the students' recent struggle for campus democratization has entered a new phase. This is proven by the fact that the students' struggle within campus has advanced to the streets. As is reported, on 1 May some 1,500 students of Seoul University gathered in front of the university library, held a rally to censure the authorities and adopted a 6-point resolution including the lifting of martial law, the guarantee for three labor rights and the discontinuation of the unfair news coverage by the press. Following the rally, they started to march toward the university gate, shouting the slogan "The Martial Law Must Be Lifted Immediately," and clashed with some 300 policemen at the gate.

Today, too, some 12,000 students from the 15 colleges of Seoul University staged a great march for democratization at the university gate. Some

1,500 Songgyungwan University students staged a street demonstration in protest against on-base military training and demanded the lifting of martial law.

[First speaker] I understand such street demonstrations by students are reported in other localities, too.

[Second speaker] Yes. On 1 May some 3,000 Chungnam University students came out of the campus and staged a street demonstration, demanding campus democratization, the resignation of government-patronized professors and the immediate lifting of martial law. They waged a stone hurling battle with the police force. During this battle, they destroyed one police car. In the afternoon of the same day, the Chungnam University students broke through the police barricades and advanced toward the plaza of the Taejon Railway Station. Some 1,000 Chonpuk University students waged street demonstrations demanding the lifting of martial law.

[First speaker] Thus, students' struggle on campus has spilled into the streets. Their slogans, too, are not limited to those related to campus affairs, but demand democratization of the society. What do you think of this?

[Second speaker] The students' slogans reflect the aspirations of our people. Their slogans have gone so far as to directly condemn the treacherous acts of the present government and the Yusin remnants. In other words, their slogans demand the immediate lifting of martial law, the immediate step-down of the present government, the abolition of the system of students' on-base military training, the abolition of Decree Number 5 of the Emergency Measures and the abolition of the Yusin system. These slogans and demands of the students are just and right to all intents and purposes.

[First speaker] As has already been reported, the person in authority of the Ministry of Education on 1 May issued a statement on the improvement of students' military training in which she said that those students refusing to participate in on-base military training will be dealt with within the legal limits.

[Second speaker] This means that the person in authority of the Ministry of Education refuses to accept the just demands of students. For this reason, right after the statement of the person in authority of the Ministry of Education, students of Songgyungwan University rose up against the person in authority of the Ministry of Education. This was by no means accidental.

[First speaker] Yes, that's right. Today the social circles of all strata are extending the absolute support and encouragement to the students' struggle because campus democratization is inseparably related to the democratization of the society.

[Second speaker] You are right. The authorities should not suppress the students' struggle by force. The suppression of the students' struggle by violence was the way of thinking of Pak Chong-hui and is a ruling method of the dictator. So, the authorities should not suppress the students by force but should accept their just demands without delay. The martial law should be lifted, the students' on-base military training should be abolished, government-patronized professors should resign immediately, the Yusin system should be eliminated, the three labor rights should be guaranteed, the expelled workers should be reinstated without delay.

[First speaker] I agree with you. Campus democratization should be realized. Students should continue their vigorous struggle for campus democratization and the democratization of the society, holding aloft the banner of the struggle for democratization.

[Second speaker] That's right.

'KCNA' on 2 May Students' Demonstration

SK040923 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0858 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang, May 4, (KCNA)--Over 12,000 students of the 15 colleges of the Seoul University held a grand general meeting on democracy under the sponsorship of the general student council at noon on May 2 on the university athletic ground in Kwanak District and waged a demonstration, according to a report.

Seen on the campus were big placards bearing the slogans "Repeal the Emergency Martial law!" "Let Us Drive Out the Yusin Remnants!" and "Guarantee Working Peoples Right to Existence!" shouts of the students demanding the democratization of society burst forth incessantly.

A report was made at the meeting on the rioting of the Tongwon coal mine workers for the right to existence. Then, indignant speeches were made on the realities of South Korean society and the evil doings of financial groups. The meeting adopted a declaration on the current situation.

In the declaration the students called for "immediate repeal of the emergency martial law," "rejection of government-sponsored constitutional revision," "refutation of deceptive security theory" and "immediate expulsion of Yusin remnants from power." They also demanded that "the political forces renounced power greed and devote themselves to the struggle for democracy; that the pressmen exercise the freedom of speech; that the illegally dismissed reporters and workers be reinstated; and that the reporters of the illicit fortune-makers be confiscated.

The grand general meeting lasted for more than 2 hours. After the meeting they went over to a demonstration, shoulder to shoulder in groups of tens. When they marched about one kilometre, more than 400 mobile police who had been kept waiting fell upon them with two chemical gas cars at the head.

But they, in heightened spirits, shouted "Lift the Emergency Martial Law!" and "Away with the Yusin Remnants!"

Some of them tried to influence the police, shouting "Police, join in the struggle for democracy!" The students again held campus demonstration and sit-down in confrontation with the police.

Meanwhile, over 3,000 of the students who had attended the grand general meeting stayed in the university and entered into an all-night sit-down.

3 May Student Demonstrations

SK050512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1354 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang, May 5, (KCNA)--Over 6,000 students of the Seoul University on May 3 held the second grand general meeting for democracy and declared that if the authorities failed to repeal the "emergency martial law" till May 14, they would stage street demonstrations from May 15 to press their demand, according to a report. Over 500 postgraduates of the university in a statement they published when joining the students in the struggle, expressed full support to the students struggle for democracy and called upon all the intellectuals to discard their indolence and join the ranks for historical development toward democracy. The general meeting also demanded that properties of comprador cliques be opened to the public.

At the end of the meeting the students staged a campus demonstration with a placard reading "We Demand Reinstatement of Illegally Dismissed Reporters and Workers," shouting the slogans "Stop Constitutional Revision by Government," "Defend Freedom of the Press!" and "Away with Venal Teachers!"

Over 2,000 students waged an all-night sit-down and demonstration on the campus, shouting "Repeal the Emergency Martial Law!," "Destroy the Yusin System!" and "Guarantee Three Rights of Labour!" braving the chilly rain that fell late into the night.

The members of the drama circle of the university staged a satirical drama showing the end of the former dictator at the place of the sit-down strike.

Meanwhile, over 1,000 students of the Koryo University in Seoul staged a demonstration shouting "Repeal the Emergency Martial Law," led by placards reading "Away with the Yusin Remnants!" and "Guarantee Freedom of the Press!"

After the demonstration over 3,000 students held a general meeting and published a statement and a resolution, with the university blockaded by over 1,000 men of riot police. In the statement, the students stressed that the struggle against the illicit fortune-makers should be linked with the struggle for sweeping away the remnants of "Yusin." They also demanded in the resolution the repeal of the "emergency martial law," guarantee of three rights of labour and freedom of the press.

The rain did not stop at night, but hundreds of students continued their struggle at the university. Over 2,000 students of the Chonbuk University in Conju also waged a demonstration on May 3. The general representative council made public a statement, which said that "democratization should be realized at the earliest date and any act against it be opposed" and demanded the voluntary resignation of the venal president and teachers.

Above 1,500 students of the Chonnam University in Kwangju called an emergency meeting that day and held a "funeral" of the antinational and antidemocratic forces and adopted a five-point resolution.

Upwards of 200 students of the Choson University in Kwangju on May 3 occupied the meeting hall of the library, locked up the venal president there and built a barricade to block up the library. The students waged a hand-to-hand fight against over 50 armed hooligans mobilized in suppression and chased them running away and destroyed their bus.

Burning Chon in Effigy

SK050446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang, May 5, (KCNA)--the Jiji Press of Japan reported from Seoul on the ever mounting struggle of South Korean students for democracy. Referring to the struggle on May 1 and 2, it said: "The student movement in South Korea that raged in Seoul and south Chungchong Province on May 1 spread to north Cholla Province next day, culminating in a street demonstration of students of the Chonbuk University and their setting fire to a riot police car, which showed a more salient sign of a fiercer clash between the students and police. It seemed that a great many police and students were wounded, but no exact number was available.

On May 2, at the Seoul University, the biggest one in South Korea, students bristled up, burning in effigy Chon Tu-hwan, "acting director of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency," at a grand general meeting for democracy. At the meeting the students decided to mark off the period ending May 13 as "a period of struggle for democracy."

Lifting of Martial Law

SK060420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang, May 6, (KCNA)--Students of the Seoul and Koryo universities are intensifying their struggle, demanding "repeal emergency martial law" and "away with Yusin remnants," according to reports.

Over 5,000 students of the Seoul University issued a statement at the third grand general meeting for democracy held on the athletic ground of the university on May 4. In the statement the students declared that the continued enforcement of the "emergency martial law" resulted in giving

rise to campus problem and demanded the "prime minister" of South Korea to appear at an open forum with students. They demanded the authorities answer this proposal by May 6.

Repeatedly demanding the authorities to repeal the "emergency martial law" by May 14, the statement threatened once again that, if the authorities refused to accept it, the entire students of the university will go over to a violent action on May 15 to make known the opinion of the students on the situation, such as the right of workers to existence and the freedom of press. The meeting also adopted a "letter to the workers" and a "letter to the popular masses."

Over 1,000 students of the Koryo University in Seoul on the night of May 4 staged a two-hour long torchlight demonstration and an all-night sit-in strike, shouting slogans "Away with the Yusin Remnants!" "Clarify Political Program!" and "Guarantee Three Rights of Labour!" under the eyes of the police which blocked up the gate of the university. Then, the students gathered in the library and heard a speech by Yi So-son, mother of Chon Tae-il, a worker of a clothing factory of Pyonghwa market, who burned himself to death in protest against exploitation and oppression in 1970.

They held an indignation meeting from 12 at night to 2 next morning denouncing the antipopular and fascist policy of the authorities and then, at each college, discussed the way of the struggle at the second stage and how to establish ties with other universities.

CSO: 4120

8. KOREA/ POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

REAL ESTATE SWINDLERS ARRESTED--The national police yesterday announced the arrests of 20 persons for suspected involvement in swindles amounting to some 76,100 million won (about \$127 million) in real estate. Investigators said that 10 more suspected persons were being sought. Those under arrest and at large allegedly contacted many property owners who had weak points in order to raise money on mortgages of their property and offered go-between roles. They are charged with drawing money from banks on the basis of the unlawfully obtained mortgage documents. In such a manner, the suspects cheated representatives of Sheraton Walkerhill Hotel and Kumho Hotel in Kwangju, Chang Chung-il, a Taejon businessman whose property value reportedly amounted to 2,800 million won and others. The real estate involved is worth 76,100 million won in total, including 65,000 million from the president of the Walker-Hill Hotel and 500 million from Kumho Hotel representatives. [Text] [SK010419 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 May 80 p 8]

MINISTRY OFFICIALS RESIGN--Kim Yong-chin, 50, assistant minister of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries yesterday tendered his resignation in connection with the illegal issuance of permits for the manufacture of agricultural chemicals, prosecutors' authorities said. Kim submitted his resignation after the Seoul District prosecutor's office recently reported his suspected involvement in the case. Prosecutors said that Kim was charged with receiving bribes since 1978 from the chiefs of four unnamed agricultural chemical manufacturers in exchange for permitting them to manufacture products with less content than required. Two ministry officials were arrested by prosecutors last month on charges of involvement in the suspected bribery. The two were identified as Yi Si-chong, former chief of the National Institute for Agricultural Materials Inspection of the Ministry, and Cho Son-ho, a former senior official of the institute. Prosecutors said they have asked the ministry to recover more than 1,900 million won from the four companies which they said the firms had illegally obtained by selling their products to farmers since 1978. [Text] [SK290807 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Apr 80 p 8]

CSO: 4120

LESSON TAUGHT BY SABUK INCIDENT

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 23 Apr 80 p 4, Seoul U.S. Embassy Translation

[Editorial]

[Summary] It is indeed fortunate that the mining town of Sabuk in Kangwon Province returned to normal after four days of bloody riots. No problem can be settled by an emotional outburst or violence, departing from law and order. In dealing with any problem, a reasonable solution can be found only through steady efforts for compromise and sensible dialogue. In this respect, we believe that the untoward Sabuk incident has taught us living lessons.

Apart from some outward immediate causes, it is understood that the following factors were responsible for essential qualities of the incident. They are the managerial difficulties resulted from the persistent low coal price policy, the continued low-wage policy of the company, the patronization of labor unions, the internal factional struggles within labor unions, and the highhanded policy of glossing over all irrationalism with the use of power.

The ever-worsening working conditions and environment, the lack of mine safety facilities, the growing apprehension over accident hazards, and the very submarginal health control measures, also make another great factor responsible for such an incident.

At any rate, however, it can never be tolerable in a constitutional country that workers should resort to violence and mob actions, utterly disregarding law and order.

More worrisome is the fact that the recent incident does not merely end there in that particular mine in Sabuk. All other coal mines have the same factors. In order to prevent any recurrence of such an incident, the authorities concerned must thoroughly investigate the incident, ascertain its exact causes, and work out basic countermeasures. We must all bear in mind that such an incident leads to great human and economic losses to the nation, not alone the mining company, its mine workers, and inhabitants.

In our case, labor union activities, particularly their collective bargaining right, are restricted under the Special Measures Law on National Security. Accordingly, the union activities have lacked autonomy and vitality in the past.

Taking advantage of the fact, most employers have patronized union leaders, thus abetting distrust and discord between mine workers and their unions. Labor superintendents sent by the Office of Labor Affairs to those mining villages have utterly failed to play their proper role.

The government will have to make efforts to improve those matters regarding low wage rates, working conditions, work environments, safety facilities, and sanitation and health facilities. More importantly, they have to seek some ways to assure the three major labor rights so that the workers may autonomously vitalize their labor union activities to protect their own rights and interests.

Labor unions, meanwhile, must endeavor themselves to return to their original posture of protecting the interests of union members.

Lastly, we must emphasize that if law and order should be undermined and social unrest mounted, the nation may face a foul wind, contrary to the course of democratization and liberalization. We must deeply think about that such activities may also benefit the north Korean clique bent on fanning chaos in the south. Both labor and management must renew their determination to seek some ways and means for orderly and well-balanced cooperation.

CSO: 4108

IMF ASKS ROK TO CONTINUE TIGHT MONEY POLICY

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Apr 80 p 1

[Text]

As a condition to supplying a \$840 million stand-by credit, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is demanding that the Korean government maintain a strong tight money policy during the first half of this year and that utility rates be raised to realistic levels during the latter half of this year, it was learned yesterday.

According to the authorities concerned, the IMF has asked Korea to hold its domestic credit to 14,000 billion won by the end of June, a rise of 18.3 percent over the end of last year.

The IMF also demanded that loans in the government sector not exceed 30 billion won by the end of June, compared with a figure of 335 billion won at the end of last year.

To this end, domestic credit and loan supply to the private sector must be restricted to levels of 2,170 billion won and

1,705 billion won, respectively during the first half of this year.

Thus, the government will have to reduce the loan supply to the private sector by 435 billion won from the original supply plan of 2,140 billion won.

As to foreign loans, Korea was asked not to surpass \$1 billion in medium- and short-term loans (1-5 year maturity) and \$5 billion in long-term loans (up to 12 years).

The financial operational program for the latter half this year will be finalized when an IMF survey team is dispatched to Korea toward the end of May.

The IMF advocated that the release price of government-held rice must approach the market price so that the deficit in the grain fund might not exceed 250 billion won, and that utility rates must be raised to a realistic level during the latter half of this year.

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

SERIOUS SETBACK IN DEVELOPMENT OF HEAVY, CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 23 Apr 80 p 2

[Seoul U.S. Embassy Translation]

[Text] The nation's heavy and chemical industries will see a drastic setback in their development projects as the government has failed to provide them with financial support aimed at helping to increase their operating rate.

To make matters worse, the government recently cancelled a plan to induce some \$300 million in program loans and cash loans with a view to help streamline the operating funds of the nation's major heavy and chemical industries. It was learned that the government had extended preferential financial support to Ssangyong and Gold Star Tele-Communications out of its subsidies previously earmarked for other large-scale heavy and chemical industries.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry originally requested the Economic Planning Board (EPB) to authorize the importation of some \$7 million in program loans for the heavy and chemical industries. But the EPB slashed the amount requested to some \$300 million. The government decided to allow the inducement of some \$300 million in cash loans. The related businesses at once rushed to international monetary markets in London and Singapore to undertake negotiations for loans. However, the government suddenly revoked the plan, thus resulting in seriously affecting the credibility of the nation's business firms on the world financial market.

In the case of Honan Ethylene, the importation of a \$210 million loan foiled because the government disapproved it shortly before an agreement was to be signed at the Hotel Lotte. Moreover, the Pohang Iron and Steel Co (POSCO) successfully concluded negotiations with the Bank of America (BOA) for a \$200 million cash loan, but the loan agreement became aborted at the last moment because the government abruptly changed its mind. Several other industries, including Korea Integrated Steel, Inch'on Steel Refinery and Tongkuk Refinery and Onsan Refinery, underwent a similar experience.

Instead of not authorizing the inducement of program loans, the government has implemented a plan for the disbursement of special loans in foreign exchange amounting to some \$300 million, together with the extension of the issuance term from 180 days to 270 days. The \$300 million special loan is learned to have run out because the POSCO and the Korea Electric Co have already taken a lion's share of it.

CSO: 4108

ACQUISITION OF TECHNOLOGY FROM U.S., JAPAN REACHED 82.1 PERCENT IN 1979

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Apr 80 p 7

[Text]

The introduction of foreign technology and loans for domestic enterprises, and foreign investment have been heavily dependent on the United States and Japan.

According to business sources, the acquisition of foreign technology as of the end of last year reached \$236,680,000 in 1,471 cases. Of these, Japan topped the list with 826 cases, 56.3 percent of the total inflow of technology. The United States followed Japan with 351 cases, 23.8 percent. The dependence on the U.S. and Japan reached 82.1 percent.

By industry, the machinery sector was the highest with 456 cases (31 percent), and next were electric and electronics (276 cases, 18.4 percent), oil refinery and chemicals (235 cases, 17.3 percent), and metal (140 cases, 9.5 percent).

In terms of foreign investment, direct investments from Japan amounted to \$887,500,000 in 658 cases at the end of last

year, which accounted for 54.8 percent of the total foreign investments amounting to \$1,073 million in 883 cases.

Investments by Korean residents in Japan in their homeland reached \$34,900,000 in 49 cases, which showed 95 percent of total investments by Koreans residing abroad.

Of the Japanese investments, the manufacturing field topped the list with \$408,980,000 in 574 cases, and the social overhead capital sector including hotels followed with \$188,000,000 in 36 cases. Particularly in the manufacturing fields, electric and electronics occupied the highest portion with \$101,350,000 in 158 cases.

In the inflow of loans, Japanese loans amounted to \$3,007 million as of the end of last year, which accounted for 20.3 percent of the total loans of \$15,095 million. Loans from the U.S. were 28.4 percent.

Of the Japanese loans, commercial loans amounted to \$2,163 million, 71 percent of the total.

S. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

PRO-MINDAN GROUPS IN JAPAN DENOUNCE S. KOREAN AUTHORITIES

SK091049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Tokyo May 7 (KNS-ICNA)--The South Korean people will never cease their struggle as long as the "Yusin" remnants stay in "power" and scheme to extend the "Yusin" system, declared eight "Mindan"-lining Korean organizations in Japan including the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification," the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" and the "Council for National Unification" in a joint statement issued on May 2 in connection with the South Korean authorities harsh crackdown on the struggle of people and students for the democratisation of society.

The statement said:

Scheming to reorganize the ruling system, the present "power" is pursuing a crafty "double-faced policy"--crying for "promotion of democracy" on the one hand and repressing the struggle of the people for democracy on the other.

It is making last-ditch efforts to suppress the expanding and developing struggle for democracy.

The "Yusin" remnants appointed "Army Security Commander" Chon Tu-Hwan, as "acting director of the Central Intelligence Agency". This is a violation of the "law of the Central Intelligence Agency" not allowing anyone to hold the post of "CIA director" additionally.

The "Yusin" remnants are compelled to pursue the suppressive policy with strength, as in the past, throwing away the mask of "democratisation," while violating even the "law" faked up by themselves, because the struggle of the South Korean people for democracy is expanding and developing and what they seek is to maintain the "Yusin system."

Referring to the fact that the "martial law command" on April 30 called a "meeting of commanders of armies" and framed a sinister plot to repress the

struggle for democracy, the statement condemned it as a dangerous act to turn history back to the days of the Pak Chong-hui dictatorial "regime" and an anti-democracy and anti-national outrage.

Saying that the South Korean students are waging a massive struggle, confronting squarely the repression by the "Yusin" remnant forces, the statement expressed full support and encouragement to their just struggle.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

ASIAN GAMES--Seoul, 15 April--South Korea has decided to host the 10th Asian Games in 1986 in Seoul and will apply for the Asian Games Federation (AGF) approval of it by April 24, Education Minister Kim Ok-kil officially said today. The education minister reported this to a cabinet meeting this afternoon, saying that the final decision to organize the 1986 Asian Games was reached at a meeting last week of government officials and sports leaders who have worked on the scheme for months. At present, five Asian countries, including Korea, China, Japan, Iraq and communist North Korea, were said to be competing for the right to host the 10th Asian Games. The venue for the Asian games will be decided when a general meeting of the AGF is held in Moscow in July this year. South Korea has promised to invite all AGF member countries including China and North Korea if Seoul was chosen as the venue for the next Asian games. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0818 GMT 15 Apr 80 SK]

CSO: 4210

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

MISSION TO NIGERIA--Seoul May 2 OP-KYODO--The Korean Government will dispatch a high-powered mission led by Energy Resources Minister Yang Yoon Sae to Nigeria Saturday to negotiate direct imports of African crude oil. Seoul established ambassadorial diplomatic relations with Lagos last February, and Yang's visit to the African country is part of Korea's efforts to diversify its sources for crude oil. Korea has so far imported crude oil directly from Middle East countries or through international oil distributors. Yang's visit to Nigeria is expected to accelerate Korea's resources-oriented diplomacy toward African countries, ministry officials said Friday. It is extremely urgent for Korea to diversify its crude oil import sources, since U.S.-Iranian relations have deteriorated over the hostage issue, they explained. The government plans soon to send similar missions to Latin American countries to negotiate for direct imports of crude oil from there, they added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 2 May 80]

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

BRIEFS

NEW KAERI PRESIDENT--Dr. Cha Chong-hui, 52, vice president of the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) for engineering, was elected the third president of KAERI in its board meeting Wednesday afternoon. Born in Puchon, Kyong-gi-do, the scientist graduated from the mechanical engineering department of Seoul National University. After studying nuclear engineering at Columbia University, he got a doctorate degree in mechanical engineering at SNU in 1970. He has served KAERI since 1963 when he held the post of senior researcher at the atomic reactor laboratory. He was named vice president of KAERI in 1976. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Apr 80 p 8]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

HISTORY OF KOREAN WORKERS PARTY PRAISED

Pvongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 15 Feb 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Adorn The Glorious History of Our Party With Proud Feats"]

[Text] This year we celebrate the Sixth Congress of the glorious Korean Workers Party (KWP).

The entire history of our party is lustrously adorned with the heroic struggle and laudable feats of our party members and workers. Our party today is engaged in a great historic turning point in its development.

At present, all our party members and workers are viewing with great pride the journey of victory full of glory which the party has travelled and are filled with firm resolve to carry on, develop and add luster to this history forever.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"We must carry on our party's glorious history and revolutionary traditions, more amply share in the experience of the party's struggle and consolidate and develop the feats of struggle which the party has achieved." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 4, p 311)

The KWP is the revolutionary party in the glorious chuche style. It has been 35 years since our party proclaimed its founding to the whole world and our party has a long history of over a half century since its historic roots began to sink. It is a praise-worthy history of having been founded by the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song and strengthening and developing thereafter. Having grown from the roots of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, our party has weathered the arduous storm of revolution from its founding up to the present and has waxed strong into the most authoritative and prestigious revolutionary party. In as much as the organizational and ideological basis of the party was strongly established and its might and leadership was incomparably heightened, our party today has become a

great party which is able to bring the cause of communism to completion through all obstacles and ordeals no matter what. The opportunity to follow the direction of this glorious party is the greatest victory yet gained in the Korean communist movement which has lasted over half a century and was a tremendous occasion which brought forth an assurance for the ultimate victory of our revolution.

Our party's history is a glorious and lustrous history which upheld the great banner of the chuche idea, led the revolution and construction along the highway of certain victory and amassed immortal feats to illumine our era.

Our party of necessity had to bear full responsibility for the destiny of the Korean revolution and the Korean people from the first day of its founding, break through the rugged road of struggle and accomplish difficult and complex revolutionary tasks. The party, however, brought about a heaven on earth by strongly adopting the firm chuche oriented position, fearlessly brushing aside all sorts of obstacles and difficulties and victoriously guiding the social revolution and socialist construction in two stages. Having set out on the era of the glorious KWP, our people have brilliantly realized all their heartfelt yearnings which they have been dreaming of for generations and have been able to prepare an everlasting master plan for accomplishing the cause of communism. Without the party, we could not even think of all the changes and fruits gained in revolution and construction in our era nor of the people's happiness today nor the great hopes of tomorrow.

The fact that our party brushed aside the assaults and endless hindering machinations of the imperialists and all sorts of class enemies and set up a socialist independent and autonomous state which had grown from nothing into a powerful and prosperous state in a short historic period is the most brilliant miracle in modern history. Our country which had lost its luster in the past has made a name for itself today as a powerful and majestic socialist power due to the party's wise leadership. The power and majesty of our fatherland which nobody can trifle with is precisely the invincible might and authority which the party possesses.

Indeed, the entire journey traversed by our party is shining forth as a praiseworthy journey which has amassed immortal feats in the annals of heroic struggle and victory which has achieved a basic transformation in the plight of our fatherland and nation through extensive and unlimited revolutionary action and in the history of struggle to open up a new era of historic development under the revolutionary banner of chuche for national liberation, class liberation and the liberation of mankind.

A long time has elapsed from the time the party of the working class appeared on the stage of history and the communist movement began. History, however, has not yet known a party like our party which has so adamantly held on to the banner of chuche and is endowed with such a glorious and

great history of struggle so loyal to the revolutionary cause of the working class. The history of our party is shining forth as a most glorious history because it has thoroughly embodied the ideology and leadership of the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, steadfastly defended and adhered to the revolutionary cause of the leader and brought it to shining realization. Bringing the leader's revolutionary cause to completion is the historic mission of the party of the working class. The basis for the party to accomplish the cause of the leader who blazed the trail of revolution for the first time lies in carrying on and developing the revolutionary ideology and traditions of the leader. The experience of history demonstrates that when one cannot strongly adhere to the revolutionary ideology and traditions which the leader originated, the revolution will be side-tracked and stopped midstream.

The KWP is a glorious party which steadfastly adheres to and defends the revolutionary ideology, traditions and immortal revolutionary cause which the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, has brought about and which makes them shine forth forever from generation to generation. The great *chuche* idea is the firm guiding idea of our party. The steadfast principle for our party is to embody the *chuche* idea and the traditions of the anti-Japanese revolution and perform every task according to the wishes of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song. Because of the party's leadership, our people were able to firmly establish *chuche* in the midst of all kinds of conditions and lead the revolution along the highway of endless victory and glory.

The conversion of the whole society to the *chuche* ideology is the first slogan on building communism which our party set forth and the militant banner for bringing about the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause. The presentation of this great slogan is the concentrated embodiment of the iron-clad will of our party to carry on forever through posterity the revolutionary ideology and cause of the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and has become the shining paragon of endless loyalty to the cause of revolution.

Along the solemn march to convert the whole society to the *chuche* ideology a new momentous revolutionary upswing and a new era of national affluence and prosperity has unfolded in this land and our party's history is being engraved with immortal feats never before encountered. The actuality of today, when the ideological and spiritual traits of people are rising to more sublime heights and astounding miracles and breakthroughs are arising in all domains of economic and cultural construction, is clearcut testimony to the magnitude and indomitable vitality of the line on converting the whole society to the *chuche* idea.

It is in the fact that a single ideology and a single tradition has been brilliantly handed down along the lengthy and arduous road of revolution and that the sublime cause of dyeing the whole society with a single ideology is being led to victory that we find the magnitude and immortal

merit of our party and our people's tremendous pride and confidence is placed in this great party. The history of our party is a history of endless growth and hardening into a steel-like revolutionary party possessing invincible might and fighting power. Consequently, our party's history is likewise endlessly great and laudable.

In order to completely fulfill its mission and role as the political headquarters of the revolution, the party of the working class must strongly outfit the party rank and file and raise up the fighting power and leadership role of the party in every way. For our party which has weathered the ravages of many storms it is a most urgent matter to ceaselessly build a strong organizational and ideological foundation of the party and continue to strengthen it. Our party's struggle and activities are shining even brighter because it has most successfully solved this important historic process.

Thoroughly establishing the unitary ideological system in the entire party is the fundamental principle for building the party of the working class and the immutable basic line of our party. Our party has been able to achieve an iron-clad unity and solidarity of ideology and will in the party ranks based on the chuche ideology and more certainly maintain the nature and appearance of a revolutionary party in the chuche style because it was built on this line. This has become the fundamental well-spring of the solidity and invincible might of our party.

The fact that our party has been transformed into a mighty revolutionary laureate organization which brilliantly gives shape to the leadership of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, is indeed a valuable asset attained in strengthening and developing our party because a vibrant and enthusiastic militant spirit is flowing throughout the whole party and basic innovations are occurring in party working methods and working habits.

The history of the KWP is the shining history in which the life or death of the party and people was determined, a drastic ordeal was overcome and brought to victory.

Our party is the representative of the interests of the whole Korean people and their thoroughgoing protector. Our party has always faithfully served the people through its activities in the past and our people have entrusted their entire destiny to the party from the very first day of its founding and loyally fought on the road to defend and protect the party.

The more our party members and workers faced the ponderous tasks before the party and revolution and suffered under difficulties, the more firmly they believed in and followed the party and together with the party they brushed aside all hardships. The feats of the heroic fighters who blocked the muzzles of the enemy with their chests during the drastic fatherland liberation war, the post-war grand march of the chollima and the revolutionary advance of the speed battle today are all lofty demonstrations of the noble revolutionary spirit of our people who are striving to hold the party in high esteem.

Because its superb power of leadership and immortal exploits, our party is receiving the absolute support and confidence of all the people and the ties linking our party with the masses are more firmly established ideologically and willfully as well as through blood kinship. To entrust one's entire destiny wholly to the party, accept the party and strive to wage revolution till the end is our people's steadfast credo in life remaining steady through all storms and their firm revolutionary resolve. Our people will always cherish their creed and resolve deep in their hearts, band tightly together in the fold of their party and break through all trials and tribulations and go forth to victory. The history of our party is not only comprised of the arduous and glorious past and the satisfying reality of today but is steadily moving toward a bright future.

The KWP which has created a history engraved with victory and glory is heaped with praise today as a party with a bright future which confidently blazes the trail to a communist future. Our party was refined and matured in the midst of the arduous fatherland liberation war, the difficult struggle for economic construction and the struggle against all kinds of class enemies and opportunists of every hue and nature and is the headquarters which has gained ample experience honed in the Korean revolution.

Through the great history of the KWP which has wholly embodied the ideological theory and leadership methodology of the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and led the revolution and construction along the highway of innovation, our people have steadily in view the ultimate victory of revolution and the future of the nation and are moving ahead with boundless confidence and hope.

Our party is the shining emblem of all the victories and revolutionary ideals and bright future of our people and the banner of guidance which leads our people to communism. No power exists which could block the advance of our people who are following the party's leadership and blazing their own trail filled with fighting spirit and confidence of certain victory.

The revolutionary cause which began in the forests of Mt Paektu early on is now progressing to a new high level under the wise guidance of our party. Our struggle today has become more worthwhile and there are bright prospects ahead for the country. The Sixth Congress of the KWP is being convened in such a historic period.

We must continue to fight ardently to lustrously celebrate the upcoming party congress, adorn our party's history more brightly and bring the cause of revolution to final completion. The respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows.

"There is always need to recall the path which our party travelled. If so, our confidence in the party center will grow stronger, the pride in being a member of the KWP will grow higher and we will become more convinced

that all the work that our party is directing will lead our people to victory." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 2, p 98)

Our party's history is an immortal heroic epic comprised of struggles full of suffering and shining victory. On this road, numerous Korean communists and heroic warriors shed their blood in the fight for the party and revolution and sacrificed their own precious youth and their lives without hesitation. We must brilliantly carry on the glorious history during which the Korean communists and people faithfully fought over many years to protect and defend the party and leader. This is an honorable and sublime duty for the members of the KWP and the people without parallel.

The entire history of the KWP was a laudable history in which they converted their own ranks and our society to the chuche ideology and held high the banner of the chuche idea. In the future as well, we must endlessly shine forth the history of our party as the sacred history of vigorously expediting the cause of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology and hastening the future of communism.

The conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is the most sublime responsibility of our party and people which they bear before the era and the revolution. The ultimate victory of the Korean revolution and the everlasting happiness of our people can be found in upholding the leadership of the party and in bringing this cause to completion.

All party members and workers must possess the steadfast revolutionary world outlook of entrusting their entire destiny to our party and of following the party to bring the cause of revolution to full completion and devote their minds and bodies in the fight for the party and revolution. Party organizations must enable the party members and workers to cherish more deeply in their hearts an assurance of certain victory when they put their faith in and follow our party under all conditions by instilling in them a deep sense of the history and magnitude of our party. To ardently defend and protect the iron-clad unity and solidarity of the whole party and all the people based on the great chuche idea is a decisive assurance for the completion of the cause of revolution. All party members and workers must be more strongly armed with the party's unitary ideology, always and everywhere think and act according to the ideology and will of the party and make the unity and solidarity of the party ranks more invincible. We must establish even stronger revolutionary traits and regulations for having the entire party move as a cohesive unit according to the wishes of the party center and for thoroughly implementing all the programs the party establishes at the proper time. Accordingly, we must make the history of our party become a great history of unity and solidarity forever.

The might and prestige of our party lies in leading socialist construction along the highway of great advances and victories and ceaselessly create epochal transformations and miracles. In the future as well, we must adorn our party's history with the history of the advancement of the speed

battle in which a great leap forward is being achieved in all domains of revolution and construction.

All party members and workers must bring about a decisive transformation in accomplishing the Second Seven-Year Plan and demonstrate on high the might of our party and the indomitable revolutionary spirit of heroic Korea by vigorously moving the speed battle forward with the increased pace of the chollima holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions, which is the general line of our party for expediting socialist construction.

The glorious KWP is a party of steel which possesses invincible power and which steadily guides the Korean revolution along the highway of victory. To wage revolution through the leadership of this great party is our people's supreme glory and their unexcelled happiness and glory.

In the future as well, our people will continue to add luster to the history of our party forever through the glorious history of struggle to bring the cause of revolution which was set on course in the forests of Mt Paektu to full attainment.

8446

CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR JANUARY 1980

[Editorial Report: The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during January 1980.]

2 Jan 80 p 1 lower half: "Let Us Make the Year of 1980 Shine as a Great Victorious Year": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 003, 4 Jan 80, pp D2-6: NODONG SINMUN 2 January Editorial Greet New Year"].

5 Jan 80 p 1 upper half: "Let Us loudly sound the Drumbeat of Revolution and Victoriously Expedite This Year's Battle": States that Kim Il-song gave programmatic instructions on completing this year's quotas prior to the Sixth Party Congress by loudly sounding the drumbeat of revolution and achieving a revolutionary innovation in socialist construction so as to celebrate the party congress as a grand festival of victors; notes that the Sixth Party Congress is an opportunity to develop the people's cause of socialism and communism to a higher level, strengthen and develop the party into a mighty and invincible party which leads the people on to do their all to make the Sixth Party Congress occupy a shining place in the history of the party, a history of striking miracles and changes through the Chollima and Speed Battle campaigns; stresses that the purpose of this campaign to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress of victors is to complete the Second Seven-Year Plan, bring about an historic upswing in building socialism and communism and make the country into a worker's paradise; calls upon all sectors of the national economy to normalize production, further the technical revolution and achieve a momentous advance in socialist economic construction by utilizing reserves, normalizing production in the extractive industry and the transportation and foreign trade fronts, convert the national economy to a chuche oriented, modern, scientific footing and expedite such projects as the 9.5 million-ton grain target, building embankments for rivers and streams, building hydroelectric power plants on a wide scale, develop a political and ideological environment for the workers and functionaries, heighten their zeal so they will work with all their strength and wisdom to follow the call of the party and celebrate the Sixth Party Congress in a meaningful manner; calls upon all functionaries to perform organizational guidance and economic management work properly now that the first march of the year is underway; urges all economic

guidance functionaries to be responsible for performing materials provision, equipment management, technical guidance, etc., according to the requirements of the Tasean Work System, be aware that the national economic plan is the party's command and the law of the state and therefore they must perform detailed planning and distribute cooperative production assignments so as to fulfill the quotas daily, monthly, quarterly and by item; emphasizes that it is through the technical revolution that sufficient materials and equipment can be provided manpower shortages solved, antiquated technology and machine operations, obsolete qualifying and quantifying methods of calculation eliminated; calls upon all to emulate the unheralded heroes and do their utmost to bring about new miracles and creations in the national economy; exhorts the party organizations to mobilize all propaganda and agitation forces to provide an enhanced political environment for implementing Kim Il-song's New Year Address, make an even greater effort to expedite economic work and actively assist the economic administration functionaries to carry out the party's economic policy and thereby enable all the workers and party members to make a positive contribution to the campaign to emulate the unheralded heroes, achieve success in building socialism and thereby lustrously celebrate the Sixth Party Congress.

8 Jan 80 p 1 upper right: "May the Functionaries Direct This Year's Battle With Enthusiasm": States that this year is a historic year for unprecedented miracles and exploits in the country's annals of socialist construction in which the entire party, the whole country and all the people are being mobilized for the first battle of the new year; calls upon party members and workers to march forward toward greater achievements in production and socialist construction, expedite production and construction at a greater pace and celebrate the Sixth Party Congress of Victors with shining success; calls for the guidance functionaries to stand in the forefront of the masses like the anti-Japanese guerrilla fighters, carry out political organizational work, provide the necessary technical and economic conditions for the workers to perform their duties successfully and direct them to achieve even greater success than was achieved right after the war in realizing the party's plan for socialist construction and to brilliantly celebrate the Sixth Party Congress; urges the guidance functionaries to instill the attitude of masters in the workers, have them display their skill as commanders, bring all party assignments, no matter how difficult, to successful conclusion, have the workers strive to meet the targets set forth by the party, perform technical guidance, equipment management and materials distribution, eliminate sloth, laziness, obsolete methods of calculating nominal capability and standardized norms, conservatism, passivity, etc., bring about new technological discoveries and inventive planning, contribute to the conversion of the national economy on a chuche oriented, modern, scientific footing; calls for all economic guidance functionaries to perform detailed planning, establish strict cooperative production regulations to normalize production at a high scale per day, month and quarter so as to fulfill today's quota today; exhorts the guidance functionaries to call forth mass heroism and collective innovation among the workers, perform administrative activities according to advanced

business methods and carry on the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 19th Plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee and celebrate the Sixth Party Congress of victors with shining success.

11 Jan 80 p 1 upper half: "Let Us Vigorously Wage the Struggle to Conquer the 9,500,000 Ton Grain Summit": Notes that Kim Il-song assigned the task of conquering the 9,500,000 ton grain summit to all farmers and people in his New Year Address which is especially meaningful in 1980, the year of the Sixth Party Congress; states that capitalist countries are undergoing an unprecedented crises in agriculture and food while Korea has been achieving large increases in grain production every year, thereby contributing to the accomplishment of the Second Seven Year Plan by presenting good prospects for achieving the 10 million grain summit; stresses that the struggle to conquer the 9.5 million-ton grain summit is for the purpose of making the country rich and prosperous and expediting the revolution and construction; calls upon all workers and functionaries in the rural economic sector to possess a strong political and ideological awareness and powerful resolve to adorn the Sixth Party Congress by achieving 9.5 million tons of grain through chuche farming methods; urges all functionaries and workers in the rural economic sector to implement Kim Il-song's instructions under the principle of unconditionality to fulfill the requirements of chuche farming methodology without any excuses and achieve another bumper crop this year; exhorts all cooperative farms to proceed with preparations for this year's farming, concentrate all forces in humus production, cold seed beds, seeding, achieve an increment in planted acreage, eliminate stone walls, clumps, rocks, etc., utilize clover fields for farming, mechanize more farming operations for better efficiency with less manpower, urges farm machinery enterprises and factories to produce, overhaul and repair farm machinery including tractors and trailers, eliminate obstacles to normal machinery operations, supply spare parts, etc.; calls for a partywide mass movement of rural assistance this year like the success achieved last year by the entire party, the whole country and all the people to achieve the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy; exhorts all functionaries and workers of all units to answer the militant call of the party, "let us celebrate the Sixth KWP Congress with a high political zeal and shining labor success," produce more tractors, accessories, etc., run chemical fertilizer equipment at full capacity and deliver all materials needed to the farms as planned; calls for party organizations of all levels and three revolutions teams to explain to all farm workers Kim Il-song's New Year Address, his instructions to farmers and rural functionaries, to carry out the movement to emulate the unheralded heroes, arm the farm workers with chuche farming methods, conduct detailed planning, perform accurate calculations and urge them to conquer the 9.5 million-ton grain summit and celebrate the Sixth Party Congress with a bumper crop.

12 Jan 80 p 1 upper right: "May All the Party Members Become Vanguard Warriors of the New March": States that all the struggles for this year are closely connected with the struggle to celebrate the Sixth Party

Congress of victors with grand labor successes for which the party members are to act as vanguards; notes that party members and workers must fulfill the militant tasks which Kim Il-song gave in his New Year Address on normalizing production, expediting the technical revolution and bringing about an epochal advance in socialist economic construction; calls for everybody to increase speed and complete all plans prior to the party congress with the party members taking lead in this endeavor; calls the party members the forefunders and vanguards who summon the masses to the struggle to implement the party line and policy, who man the outposts, band together in the party and lead the workers in their units through the method of having one lead 10, 10 lead 100 and 100 lead 1,000 to achieve a production upswing this year as well; emphasizes that the party members must work as hard as they did to restore the country right after the war and during the days of socialist capital construction; calls upon party organs to aggressively perform political organizational work among the party members to have them achieve valuable labor successes, accomplish all the vast tasks before them by setting example through their own actions and stand at the forefront in the mobilization of the entire party, the whole country and all the people, break through all barriers, normalize and standardize business management according to the Tasean Work System and act as models for the masses in meeting their daily, monthly and quarterly quotas; calls for all party members to emulate the unheralded heroes, eliminate conservatism, passivity, technical mysticism, etc., everywhere and raise up their own technical skills in accordance with the conversion of the national economy on a chuche oriented, modern, scientific footing, become good examples to the masses in life and work, be capable of skillfully organizing and mobilizing the masses to implement party policy; urges all party members to establish unified revolutionary regulations in accordance with party decisions, accomplish even the most difficult tasks completely, expedite the work of establishing the unitary ideology of the party so they always live and breathe the wishes of the party and establish the trait of absolutism and unconditionality concerning party policy with the aim of carrying on the victorious march toward the Sixth Party Congress.

14 Jan 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Give Firm Priority to the Extractive Industry": Notes the necessity of placing the extractive industry in first priority among the processing industries this year of the Sixth Party Congress as the decisive condition for accomplishing the main tasks of socialist construction this year; states that the extractive industry must produce the necessary fuel and raw materials so that all the workers can run their machinery at full capacity to accomplish the party's task this year of fulfilling all their quotas before the celebration of the Sixth Party Congress just as they did last year thanks to the timely provision of fuel and raw materials by the workers in the extractive industry who heeded the party's call to place the extractive industry foremost among processing operations last year; calls upon all coal miners to increase coal production on a wide scale following the party slogan, "Everything for Increased Coal Production!," and for ore miners

in important ore mines such as Musan and Kondok mines to achieve a decisive upswing in ore production; emphasizes that all functionaries, workers and three revolutions teams workers will achieve success in economic construction only when they work in a responsible manner with an infinite loyalty to the party and revolution like the unheralded heroes; stresses the necessity for a momentous increase in production of coal and ore, rock drills and stripping to provide the necessary materials to the production areas; urges party and administration guidance functionaries in coal mines and ore mines to perform daily, monthly, quarterly evaluations of drilling and stripping operations in their units, determine the extent of emphasis these units place on drilling and stripping, how well they use manpower and equipment in these operations, prepare a sufficiency of coal and ore extraction capability, expedite the permanentizing and concretizing of mine pits through detailed planning and designing, introduce concrete pillars into the mines so that mining operations can be carried out safely; calls for mining functionaries to carry out detailed planning for prior prevention of seasonal difficulties in mining operations and equipment, improve and enlarge mines to meet the increasing demand for fuel and raw materials, perform survey work, see to it that the geological survey workers increase the operational efficiency and capability of their equipment through use of advanced equipment and methodology, install large scale modern equipment to eliminate arduous labor, increase production and provide an ample supply of fuel and raw materials to the production sites; exhorts workers and technicians in the extractive industry to cooperate closely in bringing about technical innovations in mining operations, repair and convert their machinery for greater efficiency, incorporate reasonable operational methodology in tunneling in smokeless anthracite mines in particular through modern technical means, overhaul and repair their equipment; calls for factories and enterprises which produce mining equipment to manufacture and provide large-scale modern equipment to the mines according to the particular circumstances of the country and thereby bring about the comprehensive mechanization, modern, large scale operational conversion of the mining industry; asks the other sectors to provide timely assistance to the extractive industry by helping mines such as the coal mines in the Anju District; requests the forestry sector to increase production of logs mine posts and mining timber and provide them on a timely basis to the mining sector; urges the metallurgical, machinery and chemical industries to provide an ample supply of materials such as steel, mine pillars, spare parts and tools to the mining sector so that all the functionaries and workers in the extractive industry will be able to produce an ample supply of ore and coal to the production sector and celebrate the Sixth Party Congress as the grand festival of victors.

15 Jan 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us More Vigorously Expedite the Comprehensive Mechanization of the Rural Economy": Notes that the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy is one of the important tasks which the rural economic sector faces this year, the year of the Sixth Party Congress, and which must be vigorously expedited in conjunction with the 9,500,000 ton grain quota which was set forth in Kim Il-song's New Year

Address; emphasizes production and introduction into farming operations of such machinery as seeders, seedling transplanters, crop tillers, etc., together with training the tractor and farm machinery operators and setting up production and repair bases; calls upon the functionaries and workers to engage in the struggle to complete the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy with vigor, achieve shining victory in the rural technical revolution proposed by the Fifth Party Congress and Kim Il-song in his Rural Thesis and free farm workers from heavy labor; exhorts the functionaries in the cooperative farms and farm machinery manufacturing plants to set up clear-cut plans for increasing the usage of farm machinery in farming operations, closely supervise their use in each farm; urges functionaries in rural economic guidance organizations to supervise mechanization of such farm operations as seedling transplanting, plowing, weeding, harvesting for rice and corn, usage of machinery in orchards, livestock farms, etc., intensify ideological indoctrination of tractor and farm machinery operators in cooperative farms and farm machinery operations stations so that they will take the lead in the proper operation and maintenance of their machinery, raise their skill level, maintain repair bases with a sufficient supply of parts; urges the rural economic sector to manufacture and put to use various types of farm machinery and trailers for use on farms, orchards and livestock ranches; stresses land management and control in farming operations, an increase in production and distribution of farm machinery; exhorts the functionaries in the various ministries and commissions of the Administration Council to intensify conservation among the machine factory workers and technicians, have them make up and distribute more good quality farm machinery to the farms, orchards and livestock ranches, such as tractors, trailers, comprehensive harvesters, threshers, combines, etc., and thereby enable this year's quota of 9.5 million tons of grain to be realized in celebration of the Sixth Party Congress.

16 Jan 80 p 1 upper half: "Let Us Increase the Might of Our Party": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 012, 17 Jan 80, pp D3-7: "NODONG SINMUN Calls For Increased Party Might"].

17 Jan 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Display the Lofty Revolutionary Characteristic of Carrying Out Party Policy to Completion": Stresses that the functionaries and workers must possess the revolutionary characteristic of carrying out party policy to completion in order to expedite the tasks of the new year set forth by Kim Il-song in his New Year Address and celebrate the Sixth Party Congress; states that the party is a great guiding force which brings the revolution and construction along the highway of victory; calls for the functionaries to place action before words in carrying out the party line and policy, recognize the importance of their position, lead the masses and devote all their energy and wisdom to implementing party policy; calls upon all to carry on the struggle to fulfill all tasks which Kim Il-song set forth in his New Year Address prior to the Sixth Party Congress this year; says party policy is the starting point for the thought and action of functionaries and workers, the yardstick and guideline for settling all problems and the ironclad principle which no one may violate; urges all party organizations and functionaries to take

party in fulfilling party economic policy, bring it to fruition, enable the functionaries and workers to display an indefatigable spirit of self-reliance in implementing party policy, set goals like the unheralded heroes, overcome all obstacles in their way and accomplish their tasks with a strong fighting spirit without waiting for more favorable conditions but using the manpower, materials and equipment on hand; states that the unlimited might of the broad masses which are those directly responsible for carrying out party policy must be mobilized to accomplish their awesome tasks; calls upon the functionaries to go to the production sites and perform political action and working with people to arouse the party members and workers to achieve innovations and new discoveries in their work, make good use of the powerful economic base in the country and enable the whole populace to celebrate the party congress of victors by accomplishing the tasks set forth in the New Year Address and the 19th Plenum of the Fifth Central Committee.

18 Jan 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Normalize Production In All Sectors of the National Economy": States normalization of production in all sectors of the national economy is an important key to mobilizing the entire party, the whole country and all the people to bring about an epochal transformation in socialist economic construction this year and celebrate the Sixth Party Congress; calls upon all factories and enterprises to normalize production at a very high level by fulfilling their quotas daily, monthly, quarterly and by item and thereby accomplish this year's plan prior to the Sixth Party Congress; notes that normalization of production contributes to a planned, balanced economy giving a bright outlook for the new prospective plan on the difficult road ahead; calls for a vigorous struggle in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and dauntless perseverance in order to normalize production at a higher level on the present economic base; stresses that the preconditions for normalization of production are giving priority to the extractive and transportation industries and developing foreign trade; calls upon all functionaries and workers in the extractive and transportation industries to realize the importance of their responsibilities, see to it that coal and ore production are increased and that a great change is brought about in transportation operations; calls for all coal and ore mines to give priority to excavation and stripping, make mining pits permanent with concrete, utilize modern large-scale extraction equipment and achieve the comprehensive mechanization of mining operations; urges the coal industry to follow the slogan, "everything to produce more coal!" and have the coal mines in the Anju District and Northern Area produce more high temperature burning coal, coke and smokeless anthracite to produce more fuel and raw materials for the national economy; exhorts the transportation sector to carry out the decisions of the 18th Plenum of the Fifth Central Committee and bring about a new transformation in transportation; asks the railroad transportation sector to continue to expedite the railroad electrification program, modernize, enlarge and speed up the means of transportation, further develop land and sea transportation; urges all sectors of the national economy to normalize and increase commodity production, further

develop foreign trade, improve supervision and business management according to the Tasean Work System, set up bases for steel supplies, alternate and substitute materials, etc., decrease consumption while increasing supply and mobilize all kinds of local industrial materials for the production process; calls for all factories and enterprises engaged in cooperative production to produce good quality goods as contracted; urges all factories and enterprises to instill in the producing masses a sense of responsibility for their equipment, keep them in good working condition; calls for all coal and ore mines to establish precautionary measures for winter and storm damage, build water removal and water drainage pits ahead of time and normalize production at a high level; urges party organization at all levels to intensify economic policy and supervise implementation of party policy and perform political organizational work to arouse the party members and workers to accomplish their tasks and assignments without any hesitation and thereby succeed in their struggle to fulfill their quotas before the Sixth Party Congress.

19 Jan 80 p 1 upper half: "Let Us Expand and Develop the Movement To Emulate the Example of the Unheralded Heroes": States that the struggle to emulate the unheralded heroes has been going on for several months under the slogan, "all for the party and leader, all for the fatherland and people" and has been enhanced through the "Reader's Discussion" section of the NODONG SINMUN to which central and local party and administration functionaries, scientists, technicians, workers, peasants, three revolutions team members have sent in over two million letters reflecting examples of unheralded heroes thereby becoming a mass movement which promotes the cause of revolution; calls the movement to emulate the unheralded heroes a motive force which brings about great advances in the ideological and mental life of the people, economic and cultural construction and party work, achieves tremendous success in production and construction, makes a substantial contribution to the conversion of the national economy to a modern, chuche oriented scientific economy; states that this movement is a proof of the appropriateness of the party line and the revolutionary nature of party leadership; praises such unheralded heroes whom Kim Il-song personally singled out, such as Paek Sol-hui, Kim Sang-yon, Pak Yong-ch'ol, Chang Chae-san, as model communist revolutionaries who have received a chuche oriented education; stresses that this movement draws the entire party, the whole country and all the people to the struggle to attain a single objective and task; calls for all party members and workers to carry on this movement on a mass scale to convert the whole society to the chuche idea, expedite the task of remaking all into true communists and achieve a great upswing in socialist construction to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress victoriously; states that this movement is a new movement of communist reformation to raise up the ideological character of the party members and workers to a new high level so that they will emulate the unheralded heroes in their indefatigable loyalty to the party and leader their whole lives long; urges all party members and workers at all levels to become honored innovators and creators of heroic exploits like the unheralded heroes, push ahead with the march to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress with a high political zeal and great labor successes possessing

collective heroism and mass innovation; exhorts all party members, workers and guidance functionaries to uphold Kim Il-song's New Year Address, normalize production in all sectors at a very high level, vigorously expedite the technical revolution and accomplish this year's plan prior to the Sixth Party Congress; urges all units in every sector to correctly summarize successes and experience gained in the movement to emulate the unheralded heroes, actively seek out innovators and patriots in their units, push ahead with the movement to capture the red flag of the three revolutions and continue to make great strides in party work, economic, scientific and personnel work and thereby achieve greater advances in revolution and construction.

21 Jan 80 p 1 middle right: "May the Working Class Once Again Adorn This Year's Battle With Heroic Feats": States that the working class, the class which leads the revolution, must stand in the forefront in today's grand march to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress victoriously by accomplishing this year's plan ahead of schedule; stresses the importance of industry, one of the two main sectors of the national economy, in the overall task of building socialism; calls for all sectors to normalize production at a high level, struggle to fulfill party policy without any laziness or marking time but rather with the indefatigable energy with which the working class restored the country after the war and with the "speed of the 70 day battle" in the campaign of socialist major construction; calls for all the workers to contribute to adding luster to the October festival through innovative creations and heroic feats like the unheralded heroes with a high level of self-reliance and dauntless perseverance; urges workers in all factories and enterprises to search out hidden reserves, utilize the present material base, conserve materials, run equipment at full load, increase production, man their posts like the warriors of hill 1211 and march forward at greater speed in achieving the overall construction of socialism; exhorts the workers to eliminate all obsolete nominal capacity and methods of calculation, throw themselves into their tasks bravely, work everything on a large scale, get rid of passivity and conservatism, introduce new technology and operational methodology into their work, emulate the unheralded heroes and contribute to converting the national economy on a chuche-oriented, modern, scientific base; emphasizes the role of the Tacan Work Method in determining standards of economic, technical and manpower management, standardized norms and operational procedures; urges factories, enterprises and party organizations to indoctrinate the workers in developing their traits of adhering to regulations and organizational activities and continue to conduct economic management according to established norms and standards; urges all to make an even greater contribution to the campaign to emulate the unheralded heroes, further intensify their combat capability so as to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress as victors.

22 Jan 80 p 1 upper half: "Let Us Carry Forward Forever the Brilliant Revolutionary Traditions of Our Party": [Summary of text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 017, 24 Jan 80, pp D5-6, "NODONG SINMUN Editorial").

23 Jan 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Wave the Banner of the Technical Revolution Higher": States that the banner of the technical revolution must be waved higher to implement the militant tasks which Kim Il-song presented in his New Year Address, make this year a historic year and celebrate the Sixth Party Congress of victors by conservation, increased production and fulfilling this year's quota ahead of schedule; notes that Kim Il-song has unfolded a broad plan for developing science and technology of the country, expediting the conversion of the national economy to a chuche-oriented, modern, scientific footing, achieving new upswings in production and construction; states that new scientific technological advances have been incorporated into the construction and production processes, the metallurgical industry has been placed on a chuche-base, large scale machinery have been utilized; calls for the elimination of conservatism, passivity and technical mysticism, the introduction of new discoveries from scientific research; calls scientists and technicians the vanguards and frontline soldiers of the technical revolution who highly regard the party line on establishing a force of one million intellectuals and do their utmost to render service to the people and make the country powerful; urges the scientists and technicians to be thoroughly familiar with their specialty, emulate the unheralded heroes, join forces with the producing masses to utilize their wisdom and zeal to the maximum, give support to the opinions of the workers and incorporate them in the production process; exhorts all functionaries to introduce advanced technology into the production process, go deep among the masses and evaluate the situation, mobilize all the capacity and conditions for successful operations; calls for party organs to carry out the movement to emulate the unheralded heroes, promote loyalty to the party and Kim Il-song and help everyone to develop the national economy to a high level and fulfill this year's plan prior to the Sixth Party Congress.

24 Jan 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Bring About a New Transformation in Transportation": States that for this year in which the Sixth Party Congress convenes, a revolutionary upswing in transportation is a prerequisite for normalization of production which is the central task in building a socialist economy; stresses that an innovation in transportation must be achieved so that raw and processed materials and equipment will be shipped on time to factories and enterprises so they can run at full capacity and expedite overall production and construction; notes that the task of fulfilling this year's plan before the Sixth Party Congress places a heavy burden on transportation workers to transport the necessary materials on time to the production areas; emphasizes that the national economic development plan is the order of the party and law of the state as Kim Il-song has stated, all transportation workers must give their all to fulfill their responsibilities like the unheralded heroes, accomplish without fail all their battle assignments by day, month, quarter and by item with a high sense of responsibility and strong will, improve transportation organization, implement the line of three major transportation systems, establish thoroughgoing command and control systems in railroad transportation so that trains adhere to regulations and run

according to their schedules, perform accurate evaluation of transportation demand, coordinate transportation administration down to the smallest details, eliminate counter-transportation and duplicate transportation and vigorously carry on the "campaign to exceed the 5.18 accident-free, on-time haulage record" by transporting more freight more quickly with the present facilities; stresses following the decision of the 18th plenum to carry out the line on the three transportation methods of concentrated transportation, containerized transportation and trailerized transportation while maintaining a proper balance among them, by making use of high performance locomotives and freight cars and improving the operation of concentrated transportation freight trains; stresses the necessity of modernizing transportation and decisively increasing hauling capacity to meet the increasing demand from the rapidly improving extractive and manufacturing industries; mentions the task of expediting railroad electrification and increasing the haulage by electric locomotives to a rate of over 85 percent as required by Kim Il-song's program of railroad electrification which requires a mass mobilization of internal resources and people to electrify railroad spurs; calls upon all railroad transportation functionaries to give priority to technical preparation under a detailed plan, harden the rails, modernize and improve means of transportation, set up command and control systems through radio and television, provide accurate mobile transportation supervision, modernize and automate marshalling yards and decrease train make-up time; calls for rapid development of overland and sea transportation, priority provision of steel materials and cooperative production goods for the transportation sector, mechanization of loading and unloading operations, reduction in idle time for freight cars and freighters and prevent deadheading in transportation; exhorts all party members and workers to protect rail facilities, adhere to railroad regulations and celebrate the Sixth Party Congress with shining labor successes.

25 Jan 80 p 1 upper half: "Let Us All Advance To Implement This Year's Plan Prior to the Party Congress": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 020, 29 Jan 80 pp D5-8: "NODONG SINMUN: Fulfill Goals Prior to KWP Congress"].

28 Jan 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us More Vigorously Carry Out the Struggle to Improve the Quality of Manufactured Goods": States that the struggle to raise up the quality of manufactured goods must be intensified in all sectors to achieve new epochal advances in socialist construction to complete this year's national economic plan before the Sixth Party Congress, increase production for building the economy and raising the living standard, enable factories and enterprises to utilize present equipment, manpower and materials to produce more good quality stronger and lighter weight consumer goods; calls for chuche oriented, modernized and scientific machine products through introduction of large scale, high speed precision technology in the machine process to produce more attractive and useful products; stresses improvement of economic guidance, enterprise management, production administration and technical guidance in all units of every sector as well as proper preparation and delivery of raw materials

to factories and enterprises, production according to technical assignment charts, following technical specifications and operational assignment norms; calls for foresight in providing tools, implements, gauges, measurement devices, etc.; exhorts all units to aggressively carry out the technical revolution by improving production methodology and technical assignments through modernization, mechanization and automation, raise up the quality of raw materials and processed materials, machinery and light industrial products and continually focus on mass technical innovation; emphasizes raising up the technical capability of the workers to make technical inventions and creative designs; notes the necessity for workers to remain in one work assignment for a long time, conduct study sessions for technical skills and technological processes to train highly skilled workers to properly perform their work assignments on their own; urges party organizations and functionaries to perform political work and working with people among the workers to foster in them a loyalty to Kim Il-song and the glorious party, a spirit of dedicated service to the country and people, a realization that the struggle to make more good quality products is for the purpose of fostering the economic development of the country and the happiness of the people; calls upon all functionaries and workers to do their utmost to make more good quality products, spare parts and accessories with a high sense of responsibility to the revolution like the unheralded heroes, be totally responsible for properly acquitting themselves of their cooperative production assignments to raise the standard of living; urges party organs to substantially carry out the movement to emulate the unheralded heroes, enable all workers to become creators of great feats and innovators in the worthwhile work of raising up the quality of products one level higher and thereby hastening the fulfillment of this year's plan before the Sixth Party Congress.

29 Jan 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Intensify Assistance to the Extractive and Transportation Industries": States that the extractive and transportation industries must be given priority before other sectors in order to normalize production at a high level in all sectors of the national economy thus necessitating the intensification of assistance to these two sectors which are closely allied with production operations of factories and enterprises which need fuel and raw materials, an ample supply of manpower, steel, processed materials, machinery, more coal and minerals delivered on time, mechanization, semi- and full automation in the production process, etc.; notes that intensifying assistance to the extractive and transportation industries is a prerequisite for completing this year's broad plan prior to the Sixth Party Congress; calls for functionaries and workers responsible for production to solve all problems encountered in the extractive industry, especially the coal industry and in transportation, to render positive assistance to these industries; exhorts all functionaries and workers in factories and enterprises in the national economy to discuss and solve their own production problems, turn their attention to problems in the extractive and transportation sectors and solve them first even though it might mean temporary postponement of their own work; stresses that the party has presented the task of introducing large scale, modern

extraction machinery and comprehensive mechanization into pit operations, modernization, heavy freight haulage and high speed train operations into the transportation process requiring political work on a priority basis among the workers, establishment of economic and technological measures in the extractive and transportation sectors; calls for workers and functionaries in the machine industry to raise up the level of usage of die and forging, presses, semiautomated and fully automated processing on a wide scale, produce much more machinery such as high speed, large scale winches, excavators, bulldozers, drillers, trucks, etc., for the extractive industry and cranes, mechanical loaders and unloaders, electric apparatus, spare parts and accessories, etc., for the railroad transportation industry; exhorts the appropriate sectors such as the metallurgical and materials supply industries to provide an ample supply of iron, steel and cement and render positive assistance and manpower to the electrification of railroad branch lines, spurs, in-station tracks, rail hardening, etc.; urges all provinces, cities, counties, ministries and commissions within the Administration Council and factories and enterprises to re-evaluate the status of their own assistance operations, formulate detailed plans for more positive assistance on a wider scale and establish a thoroughgoing revolutionary atmosphere of accomplishing cooperative production in coordination with this plan; calls for all economic guidance functionaries and three revolutions team members to go among the producing masses and explain to them Kim Il-song's instructions on giving priority to the extractive and transportation industries before other sectors and have them bring about endless innovations in assistance to these industries so as to fulfill this year's plan ahead of time and adorn the party congress with their prestige as victors.

31 Jan 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Improve Economic Guidance and Enterprise Management In Accordance With Present Development": States that economic guidance functionaries are the supervisory personnel who directly organize and carry out the urgent battles of today to fulfill this year's plan before the Sixth Party Congress the success of which depends on their economic guidance and enterprise management to realize the party's designs and wishes for socialist economic construction; stresses that to accomplish this objective, functionaries must accomplish their battle assignments with the manpower, equipment and materials on hand; urges all economic guidance functionaries to perform their economic guidance and enterprise management well so they can supply raw materials and processed materials and equipment to the producing masses and thereby enable them to work new miracles and feats, normalize production at a high level, run factories and enterprises at full capacity, maintain production at a high level, formulate greater plans for management such as technical guidance, production organization, materials provision, etc.; emphasizes that economic management entails coordination with numerous economic facets whereby all economic guidance functionaries bear responsibility for implementing party policy, improving production, formulating detailed plans and seeing them through to conclusion; urges party organs to help economic guidance functionaries to overcome all obstacles like the unheralded heroes, set up and implement thoroughgoing detailed planning and perform cooperative production organization; states

that the party line on detailed planning entails scientific and mobilizational planning in conformity with present development and enabling them to control and manage the socialist economy on a large scale; exhorts all economic guidance functionaries to profoundly ascertain the present state of production, coordinate all management operations down to the slightest detail, evaluate the status of implementating the plans on a daily basis and establish appropriate measures for carrying them out precisely; emphasizes that the proper performance of technical guidance, materials provision, manpower and equipment management is the revolutionary task to be performed by all economic functionaries in the commissions and ministries of the Administration Council down to the primary level supervisory personnel in factories and enterprises; calls for running of equipment at full capacity, using them to the maximum, repairing and overhauling them when necessary, providing the necessary materials and funds to do so, participating in the mass movement of technical innovation and expediting conversion of machinery in accordance with the concrete reality of their own units; calls for all units in all sectors to engage in the struggle to conserve consumption of materials such as steel, cement, iron, etc., cut down on cost, lower basic prices in all industrial sectors to the utmost, improve manpower administration, eliminate manpower wastage, increase per capita production and achieve an epochal advance in product quality; urges all functionaries to go out to the production sites, carry on discussions with the masses, find hidden reserves, intensify political work and encourage them to muster their strength and wisdom to fulfill this year's plan; exhorts party members and workers to hold party leadership in high esteem and give their all in the struggle to implement party policy; calls for all functionaries to carry out political work, draw out the strength and wisdom of the party members and workers, uphold Kim Il-song's New Year Address and hasten the accomplishment of this year's plan before the Sixth Party Congress by improving economic guidance and enterprise management.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NEW 'FORESTRY DEPARTMENT' ESTABLISHED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 68, Feb 80 pp 14-15

[Article: "Forestry Department"]

[Text] NODONG SINMUM dated 30 January 1980 announced the existence of the "Forestry Department." According to the paper, this department controls the Forest Product Offices and lumber mills. Articles on the Forest Product Offices and lumber mills have frequently appeared in various publications. The following chart was compiled by our research center. In it there is an item, "Taepyong Forest Product Office comes under the Yanggang Provincial General Bureau of Forestry Products." This statement and other reports make it clear that the department controls the Provincial General Bureaus Forest Products which in turn control the Forest Product Offices. If that is the case, then where does the Forestry Department belong? Its establishment on 31 January may suggest a totally new independent outfit under the State Administrative Council. But it may be an organization under a committee of the State Administrative Council, comparable to Japan's Forestry Agency under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery. Reasons for this are: first, the business of the forestry department is such that it can be included in the Agricultural Committee; second, since committees of the State Administrative Council have, according to our hypothesis, administrative jurisdiction over two areas--people's livelihood and economic activities such as agriculture and forestry in a manner of cooperative production work, the Forestry Department could naturally come under the control of Agricultural Committee. On the other hand, the fact that there have been frequent division, fragmentation and reorganization of North Korean administrative organizations--at present with 21 ministries and 9 committees--the Forestry Department could be a recently established independent ministry. We are unable to determine it, as we were unable to determine whether the National Land Control Ministry is an independent organization or comes under a committee. (See our publication No 57)

The Forest Product Offices of the Forestry Department are listed below.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Chief</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Source</u>
Taepyong	Taepyong Laborers' District, Poch'on County, Yanggang Province		Under the control of Yanggang Provincial General Bureau of Forestry	NODONG 790212
Yongha	Yongha Laborers District, Sinpa County, Yanggang Province			NODONG 790809
Imyongsu	Imyongsu Laborers District, Samjiyon County, Yanggang Province	Chôe Ye-hwan	Train starts from Hyesan Station and runs along Amnok River carrying lumber. Locomotive engine, "Hyoksin" is in operation.	NODONG 790208
Samsu	Yanggang Province		Chungpyong Lumber Mill is here.	NODONG 790118
Songgan	Songgan County, Chaggang Province		Train runs here.	NOCHONG 791208
Nangnim	Chaggang Province		It is located near at Nangnim Lake. Several power boats are in service. Lumber carrying trains run on several lines from the lake to lumber mill.	NODONG 790713
Changjin	S. Hamgyong Province		"Simpo" Mill is here.	NODONG 790808
Yonsang	Chongjin directly administered City		"Simnipyong" Mill is here.	NODONG 790321
Yupyong			"Tongnip" and "Yimch'ol" mills are here. It controls own rail road.	NODONG 790905

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Chief</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Source</u>
Saengchang			"Sokkae" Mill is here. Lumber carrying train runs here.	MINJU 791024
May 8 Lumber Mill Equipment Plant	Hyesan City, Yanggang Province		Produce tree felling tractor, Paektu-san", crane, and chainsaw	Industry 1

9364
CSO: 4105

N.KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

INFORMATION ON DPRK MILITARY UNITS

[The following information on units of the Korean People's Army (KPA), the People's Constabulary and other military units has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations have been used in the sourcelines: MC--MINJU CHOSON, NC--NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

KPA Ch'oe Yŏng-chin Unit	the KPA Unit to which Comrade Ch'oe Yŏng-chih is attached is working with farmers at the Cooperative Farm where Comrade Ch'ŏn Tò-hŭng works in agricultural irrigation [NC 4 Dec 79 p 42]
KPA Kim Ho'sŏng Unit	the KPA double red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Ho-sŏng is attached is studying Kim Chong-suk's loyalty, under SWYL chairman Comrade Hwang Kil-hu [NC 8 Dec 79 p 2]
KPA Yi Chin-kŏl Unit	the KPA double red flag unit to which Comrade Yi Chin-kŏl is attached is conducting training on the model of living heroes [NC 20 Dec 79 p 2]
KPA Chŏn Tòk-su Unit	the KPA double red flag unit to which Comrade Chŏn Tòk-su is attached is holding question-and-answer study sessions [NC 22 Dec 79 p 2]

9122

CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

FLIGHT OF SR-71--Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialist aggression forces sent the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" around 10:25 on the morning of May 9 into the sky above the territorial waters east of Kosong of our country to commit espionage acts against the northern half of the republic, flying to the sky above the coastal waters off Sosura, North Hamgyong Province. Such espionage acts committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors by infiltrating the spy plane "SR-71" into the sky above the eastern and western coastal waters of our country numbered 17 after April 1. This is a wanton violation of the sovereignty of our country and a grave military provocation. The U.S. imperialists, bearing in mind the lesson of history, must act with discretion and immediately discontinue such espionage acts jeopardizing peace in Korea. They must clearly realize that if they persist in such military provocations ignoring our repeated warnings and patient efforts, they will have to pay duly for their acts. [Text] [SK091815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1616 GMT 9 May 80]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

YOUTH DAILY EMPHASIZES COOPERATIVE PRODUCTION

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 15 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by Kim Pong-su: "Strengthening Discipline in Cooperative Production Is An Important Requirement for Normalization of Production"]

[Text] Strengthening discipline in cooperative production is a consistent principle which our party keys on at all times in striving to manage and administer the socialist economy well and to normalize production in all its sectors and units.

Cooperative production means that, in the production of standardized goods, including complex machine equipment, the various production units establish planned, close productive interconnections and participate jointly in production. The development of cooperative production constitutes an important condition for unfailingly demonstrating the superiority of the socialist planned economy, and for maintaining the continued growth of production.

Strengthening discipline in cooperative production is an indispensable requirement for normalizing production at a high level.

That strengthening discipline in cooperative production is an indispensable requirement for normalizing production stems first of all from the fact production under socialism is carried out in a planned manner, and that it is done so as part of close interrelationships between all sectors and units.

In the socialist society, where the means of production are publicly owned, the economy is planned and all sectors and units of the people's economy constitute a single unified structure of mutual close interrelationships. Under socialism, it is well understood that all sectors, plants and enterprises organize and carry out productive activities under the guidance of the state.

In the socialist society, productive relationships between enterprises do not develop of their own accord through the marketplace, as in the capitalist

society; rather, they should be forged through cooperative production and developed with all links in the overall national economy meshing together like gears in a planned manner.

When, under such conditions, even one sector or a single enterprise fails to produce all the cooperative production goods assigned to it, the effect extends to all other sectors and enterprises to which it is interconnected, with the result that the nation's overall people's economy is greatly hindered.

Consequently, production can be normalized in all units only when all sectors of the people's economy, and all plants and enterprises, establish strict discipline for advancing time frames and assuring production, whatever the circumstances, of the cooperative production goods assigned to them in state planning.

Strengthening of discipline in cooperative production has become an even more important and pressing requirement as the scale of the economy has increased and as the interdependencies between sectors and units of the people's economy have become more complex with the intense development of socialist construction.

Our nation's economy, in which socialist industrialization has long since been completed and an independent people's economic structure put firmly into place, has grown today to an incomparable scale, and with the tremendous development of sector, product and process specialization, the interdependencies between production units have become even closer and more complex.

When, under present conditions of large-scale economy where all production sectors, units and processes are inseparably joined together, cooperative production objectives which mesh together as part of a detailed plan are not carried out to the letter, then the effect is felt not only by the production units directly involved but also by various other key production units.

This is all the more so if, in looking ahead to the Sixth Party Congress, this year's plan is to be completed considerably ahead of schedule in all sectors and units, for then production of mutually interdependent cooperative production goods must be advanced to the same extent. In this sense, one of the first problems that must be solved in normalizing production while greatly exceeding daily, monthly and quarterly plans is precisely that of properly carrying out cooperative production.

Strengthening discipline in cooperative production in this manner is an extremely important requirement for normalizing production at a high level in all sectors and units.

Strengthening discipline in cooperative production carries great significance in fully displaying the superiority of the socialist economy and in stepping up economic construction.

First of all, it makes possible the strengthening of comradely cooperation and unity between production units.

Comradely cooperation and unity, along with militant solidarity, are important characteristics of the working class, and constitute an important spirit embodied in the Taaan Work System. Along with the strengthening of ideological indoctrination among workers, comradely cooperation and unity are further strengthened through the practical struggle to organize and promote cooperative production between all production units, both within enterprises and between enterprises. This is because when cooperative production is organized, all production units so incorporated are enabled to more vigorously push forward a collective and unified innovation campaign to produce finished goods on a more timely basis and with better quality, and, through strengthening their common production technology bonds, to further display a communist spirit and work attitude of mutual help and cooperation.

Next, strengthening cooperative production makes it possible to thoroughly demonstrate the superiority of specialization in production.

At the same time that it engenders conditions which facilitate the strengthening of cooperative production, such specialization must become the core of cooperative production and serve to promote its superiority on all fronts.

The reason for this is that specialization of production presupposes cooperative production; specifically, specialization by part or by technical process cannot be considered apart from cooperative production.

When cooperative production is rationally organized and its discipline steadfastly enforced, instances where production is temporarily stopped due to a lack of material, parts or spare parts can be eliminated and the productive capacity of those units maximized, the superiority of specialization promoted on all fronts, and the level of the society's productive labor continuously raised.

All Socialist Working Youth League [SWYL] members and youth must be correctly conscious of the significance attached today to the problem of properly carrying out cooperative production, and struggle positively in all sectors and units to strengthen discipline in cooperative production.

The problem of first importance that stands in the way of strengthening discipline in cooperative production is for everyone to thoroughly eliminate departmentalism and provincialism, and to live and work with a firm national perspective.

In the socialist society, the benefits of individuals, collectives and the nation are one in the same. Consequently, the work of all factories, enterprises and regions must be properly performed so that the overall national economy may be rapidly developed. The person who frees himself

from the confines of his own department, enterprise, sector or locale, and who thinks first of the overall benefit of the state, can be said to be a true patriot and a master of national living.

Departmentalism and provincialism have absolutely no connection with a national perspective; although they represent a move beyond the sphere of self-centered individualism, they are still within the confines of department or locale.

We must completely smash mutations such as departmentalism and provincialism and, standing firm with a national perspective, plan production first from the standpoint of cooperative production goods which are to be sent to other sectors, plants and enterprises.

Also of importance in strengthening discipline in cooperative production is the possession of a correct viewpoint and attitude concerning cooperative production planning.

Cooperative production plans in a socialist society are definitely not "moral plans" which will be carried out if liked, or not implemented if found distasteful, but rather state plans which the state meshes between enterprises and production units. Consequently, they are legal obligations which must be carried out without fail in all sectors, plants and enterprises of the people's economy. Strong discipline must be established so that this is thoroughly understood in all production units, and so that cooperative production planning is carried out without fail.

An additional problem arising prominently in strengthening discipline in cooperative production is the adequate maintenance of all conditions necessary for cooperative production.

Inasmuch as socialist cooperative production is based on planned productive links between production units, only when all directives are correctly meshed together in minutely detailed plans can cooperative production be achieved.

As a result, if cooperative production is to be properly maintained, all plans must be scientifically prepared and coordinated in advance.

Increasing the role of materials corporations in a manner consistent with the demands of the Tsean Work System is an important condition for cooperative production. Socialist cooperative production is put into practice through the materials supply system; only when necessary materials are delivered in a timely manner can cooperative production plans be fulfilled in accordance with directives in plants and enterprises, and discipline in cooperative production be correctly maintained.

Another condition for developing cooperative production is the proper management of medium- and small-scale factories.

Medium- and small-scale factories suited to the special characteristics of industrial sectors and localities must be operated on the basis of the all-out advance campaign. In particular, many medium- and small-scale satellite factories which specialize in production of parts and spare parts must be operated in the machine industry sector so as to strengthen joint operations with large-scale enterprises, and many specialized medium- and small-scale chemical plants must be set up and run in the light industry sector.

Our SWYL members and youth must stand in the vanguard of the struggle to solve all these problems and, possessed of the attitude that they are masters of the revolution and of a high sense of responsibility, manifest vigor and wisdom in carrying out the cooperative production tasks assigned to their units.

9062

CSO: 4108

1979 SETTLEMENT ACCOUNTS OF COOPERATIVE FARMS COMPILED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 68, Feb 80 pp 54-55

[Text] At the end of harvest each year, North Korean news media often reports on the settlement accounts at each cooperative farm. The following table shows the details of settlement at each farm from November to December 1979.

<u>Name of Cooperative Farm</u>	<u>Highest receipt of grain per household</u>	<u>Average Receipt</u>	<u>Case Amount</u>	<u>KNS</u>
Hwasan, Sinchón County, Hwanghae- namdo	27 to 43 tons	10.5 tons	Large sum	79.11.6
Yongnim, Mundok (Note 1) County, Pyongan-namdo		12.5 tons	Large sum	79.12.3
Posok, Unjon County, Pyongan- pukto		8.7 to 12.5 tons	Large sum	79.12.18
No 7 State Farm		11.7 tons	Large sum	79.12.3
Tongbong, Hamju County, Hamgyong- namdo		8.7 tons	3,700 won	79.12.10
Machon, Poptong County, Kangwon-do		8.7 to 12.5 tons	Large sum	79.12.18
Unha, Yangdok County, Pyongan- namdo	25 tons	9.8 tons	Cash	79.12.24

<u>Name of Cooperative Farm</u>	<u>Highest receipt of grain per household</u>	<u>Average Receipt</u>	<u>Case Amount</u>	<u>KNS</u>
Sudong, Taegwan County, Pyongan- pukto		10.3 tons	Large sum	79.12.24
Chunghwa-ŭp, Chunghwa County, Pyongyang City		10.5 tons	1,580 won	79.12.24
Samsong, Chunghwa County, Pyongyang City		9.5 tons	2,496 won	79.12.24
Sosamchong, Yokpo District, Pyongyang City		5.0 tons	3,241 won	79.12.24
Sinyang, Sunan District, Pyongyang City		10.2 tons	1,900 won	79.12.24
Paekun, Chunghwa County, Pyongyang City		11.0 tons	1,500 won	79.12.24
Hatan, Pyongsong City, Pyongan- namdo		10.6 tons		79.12.24
Chongsan, Tae'an City Pyongan-namdo (Note 2)		10.4 tons	1,960 won	79.12.28

Note 1: On 29 November, the settlement meeting was held with the presence of Pak Yong-sam, Secretary, Pyongan-namdo Party Committee, Yi Pyŏng-yŏl, vice chairman, Pyongan-namdo Administrative Committee and Kim Chae-suk, deputy minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (Reported by RENMIN RIBAO, 4 December). Foreign diplomatic corps and foreign correspondents observed the settlement proceedings and Soviet ambassador G. A. Kriuin delivered a speech on behalf of foreign diplomats.

Note 2: The settlement of account per family in the past 4 years at the Chongsan Cooperative Farm, known for its "Chongsanni method," are shown here.

1976	8.15 tons
1977	9.15 tons
1978	9.20 tons
1979	10.4 tons

9364

CSO: 4105

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

MANY COLD-STORAGE FACILITIES UNDER CONSTRUCTION

SK091102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)--Many large-scale cold-storage houses are under construction in Korea.

At the national meeting of fishery workers held in March this year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave instructions to supply the people with more fresh and tasty fishes all the year around by increasing the freezing and storage capacity of fishes.

In hearty response to the teachings of the great leader, modern cold-storage houses are being built through a mass movement in many fishing centres on the eastern coast such as Sinpo, Yanghwa and Toejo, and in many consumer areas including the Komdok mine and Kowon coal mine.

The builders of cold-storage houses throughout the country are overfulfilling their daily plans, resolved to finish their projects before the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

The October 5 electrical apparatus plant is hastening the expansion project of its branch factory of refrigerators, which is expected to be completed before the sixth congress of the party. Then its production capacity of refrigerators will be trebled.

Highly efficient freezing compressors are produced in great number.

The Yongsong machine plant has already manufactured a number of modernized freezing compressors.

The state has directed big efforts to increasing the freezing capacity while boosting fisheries output.

In the period of the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976), a host of large cold-storage houses were built in production and consumer areas and minor cold-storage houses were built in over 200 consumer cities and counties.

Now orderly freezing networks cover the whole country from production centres to mountain areas.

DPRK FACTORIES, OTHER ENTERPRISES FULFILL TASKS

SK131102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA)--Many units in different branches of the national economy are carrying out their first half year assignments one after another.

The working people throughout the country are performing new miracles and innovations in production and construction in order to greet the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea slated for October this year with brilliant feats of labour.

In the last two months or so, over 11,900 technical innovation proposals have been introduced into production through a vigorous mass technical innovation drive.

In the field of the mining industry, production has been normalized at a high level by accelerating the modernization of the mining equipment and the comprehensive mechanization of the pit operations. The first half year assignments were overfulfilled by many companies and platoons at such large-scale coal and ore mines as the Anju district coal mining complex, the Musan mine and the Komdok mine.

The Saenggiriyong mine carried out the ore production plan for the first half of this year two months ahead of schedule to increase the output [?] per cent above the same period of last year. At the mine the basic tunnelling has been pushed three years and the preparatory tunnelling and earth-scraping over six months ahead of the mining.

Production has been normalized at a high level in the fields of the metal and machine-building industries, too. The first half year assignments have been fulfilled already at many factories and enterprises.

The Pyongyang non-ferrous metal factory and the Mangyongdae bulldozer factory overfulfilled their first half year plans, set far higher than those for the same period of last year, over two and a half months ahead of time.

The first half year assignments were surpassed by many factories and enterprises under the different ministries and commissions including the Light Industry Commission, the Ministry of Natural Resources Development, the Ministry of Land Administration and the Ministry of Forestry and hundreds of local industrial factories.

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

'KCNA' ON RAMIFIED RAILWAY NETWORKS OF DPRK

SK121631 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)--The Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea is one of the advanced countries in the world in the length of the railway lines per 1,000 square kilometres of the territory and per capita of the population, said the director of the Railway Bureau of the Ministry of Railways when he was interviewed by a reporter on the Day of Railways (May 11).

Our railways are densely ramified over the country and very conveniently distributed for the development of the national economy and for the traffic of the population.

In the preliberation days, the railways were mainly distributed along the coast lines to serve the Japanese imperialists in carrying away resources of Korea.

But after the liberation they have been stretched deep into the inland area and a new line linking the east and the west of the country has been laid. This has brought into shape dense networks of organically linked trunk lines running crosswise and lengthwise and numerous branch lines.

Many sections of railway traction have been switched over to electric traction to increase the transport capacity. Korea ranks among the most advanced countries in the proportion of the length of the electrified sections and the proportion of the electric locomotive traction. This year the proportion of electric locomotive traction will exceed [?] per cent in railway transport.

The Korean railways have been further modernized and their material and technical equipment has been reinforced to meet the demand of the high-speed operation.

Introduction of wireless communications and television into the commanding system and automation of the operation of railway station yard and the marshalling yard are being carried out at rapid speed. The work of replacing rails with heavy ones and concretising roadbed are being energetically accelerated.

The amount of railway transport is steadily increasing with the expansion of multi-section and single-section centralized transport and massive organization of the operation of through trains to concentric freight stations coupled with extensive extra-traction movement.

Today the rean railways transport in 12 days what was carried in the whole year of 1946.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

RATE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT--Pyongyang, 2 May--The economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is developing at a high speed. The Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) envisages an annual growth of 12.1 percent in industrial production. Last year, the second year of the new long-term plan, the gross industrial output value shot up 15 percent above the preceding year, far surpassing the expected rate. The industrial output jumped at a high rate of 19.1 percent annually in the whole period of industrialisation from 1957 to 1970. The share of industry in the total output value of industry and agriculture rose from 34 percent in 1956 to 75 percent in 1969. And its share in the national income from industrial and agricultural production leaped from 25 percent to 65 percent in the same period. The Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in 1970 declared that our country had turned into a developed industrial state from a backward agricultural state in a short period of 14 years. During the six-year plan period (1971-1977), the industrial output of the country registered a high annual growth rate of 16.3 percent on an average, topping the expected rate. As a result, the gross industrial output value augmented 2.5 times during the six years. The industrial output in 1977 grew 196 times the 1946 figure, so that our country could turn out in 5 days what it produced in the whole year of 1944. Today our industry meets the national economic demands for raw materials and other materials, fuel, power and machinery mainly with home products. Today in our country, an energetic drive is afoot to further strengthen the economic basis of socialism and raise the people's standard of living still higher by introducing chuche, modern ways and science into the national economy at an accelerated pace, that is, the principal task of the Second Seven-Year Plan. The Second Seven-Year Plan envisages a 2.2-fold growth in industrial production through a continued rapid development of the economy. All these facts convincingly testify to the justness of the economic theory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that socialist society has unlimited potent abilities to develop the economy constantly at a high rate and these potentialities grow still further as socialist construction advances and the economic foundations are strengthened. [Text] [SK060937 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 2 May 80]

LIGHT INDUSTRY--Pyongyang, 3 May--The light industry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is making a rapid development in a diverse way to fully meet the demand of the people. Korea's light industry was insignificant in the preliberation days. Per capita output of fabrics was no more than 14 centimetres. After liberation vigorous endeavours were made to build a modern light industry. Along with large-scale central light industrial factories, an average of 20 odd local industrial factories for every city and county have now been built in our country. The solid raw material bases of the light industry have been secured. The textile industry which produced only cotton fabrics in the past has now synthetic chemical fibre, woolen, silk and flax textile branches. In the DPRK 400 million metres of fabrics were produced already in 1970 to provide everyone with over 30 metres. In 1976, the total textile production capacity surpassed 600 million metres. In the period from 1971 to 1976, the production capacity of sweaters and jackets, underwear, hosiery and footwear increased respectively 6, 1.6, 1.8 and over 2.4 times. Modern daily necessities factories were newly built or expanded to put out various kinds of daily necessities, such as washing machines, iceboxes, radios, TV sets, watches and clocks and sewing machines in large number. Over 140 rice and corn mills, cornstarch factories and foodstuff factories were equipped with latest technique on an expansion basis and 66 modern cooking oil factories were newly built in a matter of a few months in 1977. In 1984, the last year of the Second Seven-Year Plan, Korea will produce 800 million metres of textiles and 100 million pairs of shoes and more than 300,000 tons of sugar by use of domestic raw material. [Text] [SK060937 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1603 GMT 3 May 80]

WOOD CHEMICAL INDUSTRY--In Yanggang Province timber production is now normalised on a high level, and at the same time, many woodshavings, wood-fibre boards and alcohol factories and charcoal furnaces which constitute a solid base of wood chemical industry, are now under construction. In the Wiyon Lumber Mill the erection of a new alcohol shop whose production capacity will be multiplied tenfold progresses apace and will be completed in the first half year. Modern wood chemical industry centres are being built successfully in the province, one of the richest regions in Korea's timber resources. This is of great significance in making a comprehensive and effective use of timber. [Text] [Pyongyang THE PYONGYANG TIMES in English 29 Mar 80 p 2]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

LIST OF NORTH KOREA'S SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS COMPILED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 68, Feb 80 pp 62-70

[Article: "North Korea's Scientific Research Organs--Centering Around Five Academies of Sciences"]

[Text] The North Korea's scientific research organizations, their structure and responsible personnel as of February 1980 are presented on page 66 of this issue. The table was compiled from North Korea's official scientific publications covering the 7-year period from 1973-1980. The following comments are based on the chart of the North Korean scientific organs.

(1) Types of Scientific Organs

There are three types of organs: one is attached to the party, the other to the State Administrative Council and the third is independent. There is only one research organization under the control of the party and that is the Party Historical Research Center. It comes under the direct control of the Korean Workers' Party's Central Committee. With the second type, we can roughly subdivide them into three different groups--first, those research institutes under the control of the ministries and committees of the State Administrative Council and second, research institutes set up at factories and enterprises which are controlled by the ministries and committees in charge of production sites. (For example, the Ship Design Research Center belongs to the Wonsan Shipyard which comes under the control of Land and Sea Transportation Ministry of the State Administrative Council.) In the third group are the college campus research laboratories under the control of the Education Committee of the State Administrative Council. The independent research organs (the third type) are the research bodies of the Academy of Sciences. The nature of activities by the first and second types of organizations is easier to understand than the third type, the Academy of Sciences. The following is the summary of the structure of the Academy of Sciences.

(2) The Organization of the Academy of Sciences

As shown on page 66, there are Academy of Sciences, Academy of Social Sciences, Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Academy of Medical Sciences

and Academy of Light Industry. These five academies organized by the cabinet decree No 183 on 9 October 1952, are the parent body of the rest of the scientific branches. Subsequently, the Department of Social Sciences branched out of the Academy of Social Sciences in February 1964 to become the Academy of Social Sciences. The departments of Agricultural Sciences, Medical Sciences, Light Industry also branched out to become the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Academy of Medical Sciences and the Academy of Light Industry respectively. (Dates of these establishments are unknown.) Because four major scientific fields were separated, the Academy of Sciences was left with the remaining natural science fields. The name such as the "Academy of Sciences," may give a wrong impression because it sounds as if its function is to supervise all sectors of scientific activities. In actuality, it is no more than one of the five academies, each on equal footing. None of them is under the control of the party of the State Administrative Council. They are all independent bodies devoted to specialized field of study, training of scientists and maintaining contacts with foreign research agencies.

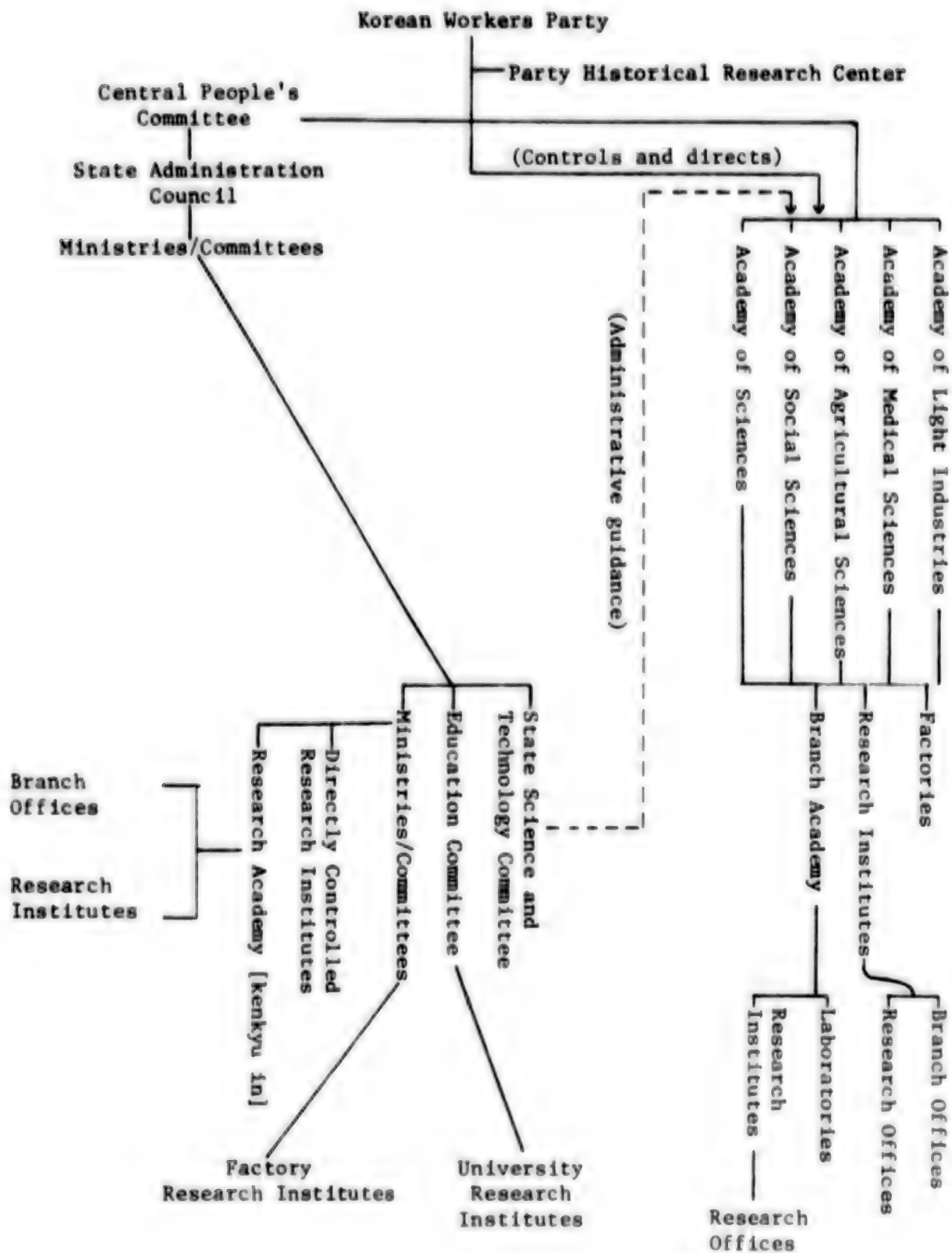
(3) The table on page 64 shows the names of North Korea's scientific research agencies, their specialty and organizational control.

The organizational chart should be self-explanatory from previous explanation but a few words or comments may be necessary on the State Science and Technology Committee under the State Administrative Council to clarify its role. As its name suggests, the committee is responsible for administrative supervision over all scientific and technological matters in North Korea. Therefore, five academies of sciences come under the administrative guidance of this committee, as well as that of the rest of research institutions which belong to the State Administrative Council's ministries and committees. The dotted line denotes the relationship of the committee's administrative guidance over the five academies. Another dotted line should have been drawn from the committee to the rest of the institutions, but it was omitted for the sake of simplicity. Although five academies are independent organizations, they were shown as coming under the control of the Central People's Committee. This was because North Korea's Constitution stipulates in Article 100, Chapter 7 that the Central People's Committee was the highest authority of national sovereignty and that the academies were believed to be no exception to the rule.

(4) Academy of Sciences in the Soviet Union

The following is the summary of organization of the Soviet Academy of Sciences which is comparable to North Korea's academies of sciences. (Source: "Soviet Russia Handbook" by Sanseido, 1978)

North Korea's Scientific and Research Organs



Role of the Soviet Academy

The USSR Academy of Sciences comes directly under the control of the Council of Ministers. It is the highest academic authority in the Soviet Union and its members are top echelon scholars in the country. The membership includes regular, candidate and foreign national members. As of the end of 1974, they numbered 697.

The Primary Objectives of the Soviet Academy of Sciences are:

- (a) To advance basic study of natural and social sciences;
- (b) conduct long-range research work directly connected to advance production;
- (c) develop new and potential technological advancement which contributes to communist construction in the Soviet Union and fully utilizes academic achievements;
- (d) provide comprehensive, academic guidance to the science academy of each republic of the Soviet Union and scientific research organs on the problems of natural sciences, social sciences; also provide guidance to colleges and specialized schools on research.

Organization and Function

The departments under the academy are staffed with elected officials. The general assembly, the highest authority of the academy, is organized by regular and associated members. The general assembly reviews matters related to domestic scientific advancement, makes decision on basic organizational issues affecting activities of science academy and elects regular, associate and foreign national members. When electing officials, the candidate's present membership of any organization does not matter. The general assembly elects executive council members (4-year term), who supervise the activities of the Academy of Sciences between the meetings of general assembly. The executive council consists of four departments including physics and mathematics, chemistry and biology, earth sciences and social sciences. Each department provides guidance to the research operation center. In addition, the Academy of Sciences controls the Siberian branch office which consists of research fellows on Siberia and the Far East. Also, there are Ural Science Center and Far East Science Center in the Ural and far eastern areas. Each departmental general assembly elects secretariat once in 4 years, and the Siberian branch office elects the Siberian executive council. As an independent organization, there are also an academy of sciences and departmental and academy of sciences at each republic.

North Korea's Scientific Research Organizations Compiled by the Joint Research Center for International Relations (JRCIR) as of February 1980

Organs	Internal Organizations	Title	Name/Comment	Source
(party) Party Historical Center		Director Deputy Director	Kang Sok-sung Kim Tae-ho	NODONG 761110 RP 751128
(five academies) Academy of Sciences				
Institute of Physics and Mathematics		Director Deputy Director	Ho Kon Pak Chun-kyong	JRCIR 731105 NODONG 800112
Institute of Mining Engineering				NODONG 791016
Institute of Electric- city	Material Research Office			NODONG 791024
Machine Building Engineering Research Institute		Deputy Director	Kim Tae-kon	NODONG 791016
Institute of Geology and Geography		Chief Chief	Pak Ch'ol-tong Pak Ch'ol	MINJU 791020 NODONG 791016
Institute of Botany	Economic Plant Research Center	Chief Chief Chief	Kwak Chong-song Chi Sang-hwi Chin Yong-mok	NODONG 791014 NODONG 791016 CHOLLI 751267
Institute of Experi- mental Biology		Chief	Kim Kun-hyon	MINJU 791020
Samhwa Transportation Research Center	Belt Conveyor Center	Director Chief	Kim Chang-sun So Kwang-hun	CHOLLIMA 790576 NODONG 780317

Central Econometrics Science Institute	Chief	Choe Hong-son Kil Chang-sun	JRCIR 750603
Institute of Zoology			
Institute of Electron- ics Engineering	Chief	Yi Ik-chae	NODONG 791125 NODONG 780921
Institute of Ferrous Metal			NODONG 780927
Bituminous Coal Mining Engineering Institute			NODONG 790315
Institute of Silicate Center			NODONG 790216
Institute of Automation			
Welding Research Institute			HWABO May 78 NODONG 791215
Irrigation Engineering Research Institute	Director	Hong To-hwan He studied tidal power generation.	NODONG 800102
Pure Metal Research Center			NODONG 800112
Electric Automation Branch Academy	Chief of Research	Choe Li-ha	KNS 760109
Construction Mater- ials Branch Academy	President	An Hyo-ryon	KITA CHOSEN KENKYU
Coal Branch Academy	President	Sin Mun-kyu	NODONG 750105 NODONG 791231
Machinery Branch Academy			
Biology Branch Academy			NODONG 791115
Hamhung Branch Academy	First vice- president Director	Chu Sung-sop Yi Sang-kyun	NODONG 791201 NODONG 791204

Institute of High Polymer Engineering Research Center	Chief	Yong Ung-yun	MINJU 791201 NODONG 791018
Institute of Analytical Chemistry	Director		NODONG 791215
Institute of Inorganic Chemistry	Director	Choe Tong-kyu	NODONG 791219
Institute of Petrochemistry			NODONG 790414
Integrated Manufacturing Plant			
Academy of Agricultural Sciences	Vice President	Kim Won-chin 4 branch offices 13 research institutes	RENMIN RIBAO
Institute of Agricultural Mechanization	Chief	Choe Song-ho	KONNICH NO CHOSON 79-02 [KOREA TODAY] NODONG 771207
Institute of Crop Cultivation			
Institute of Pedology		Awarded Order of National Flag 1st Class	RPN 791109
		Kim Ki-chun	MINJU 791113
Institute of Agroecconomy	Director	Yim Ki-pou	CHOLLIMA 76-07
Institute of Veterinary Medicine	Director		NODONG 790410
Institute of Conservation	Director	Yi Won-kye	KNS 741105
Institute of Marine Life			MINJU 791021

Institute of Reeds	Biology and Fertilizer Research Office	Chief	Chong Pong-hak Located at Hwanghae-namdo	NODONG 791104
	Plant Physiology Research Office			NODONG 791104
	Mechanized Reed Growing Research Office			NODONG 791104
Institute of Pomology		Deputy Director	Pak Il-hwan	NODONG 791224
Research Center where Pak Chae-hyon works				MINJU 800122
Haeju Branch Academy				NODONG 790115
Hyesan Branch Academy		Chief	Pak Sun	HWABO 65-4
	Paekmu Plateau Laboratory			NODONG 790801
Kanggye Branch Academy				NODONG 791117
<hr/>				
Academy of Medical Sciences		Vice president	Chong Won-suk	MOSCOW RADIO 781020
Institute of Oriental Medicine			Published "A Handbook on Oriental Clinical Medicine"	KNS 750623
		Technical vice director	Ho Ik-kun	MINJU 791019
	Acupuncture Office	Chief	Yi To-kon	MINJU 791019
	Eye Research Office			MINJU 791019
Institute of Pharmacology				NODONG 791019
Institute of Public Health		Chief	Kim Pong-man	NODONG 791101
Institute of General Clinics		Chief	Kang Il-ung	NODONG 780227

Gynecology Office	KNS	750623
Pediatrics Center	KNS	750623
Basic Medicine Center	KNS	750623
Institute of Mineral Spring Physics	KNS	770115
Institute of Medical Instruments	JRCIR	780919
Academy of Social Sciences	JRCIR	
	So Sun	Located at Central District of Pyongyang
Institute of Archeology	Director	Kim Yong-nam
Institute of Economics	Director	
Institute of History	Director	Kim Sok-hyong
Institute of Linguistics	Director	Kim Pyong-che
Institute of Laws	Deputy director	Kim Hwa-chong
Beloved Kim Il-song Ideology Research Off		
Dialectic Materialism Research Office	Chief	Kim Ch'ol-chun
Chuche Philosophy Research Office		
Historical Materialism Research Center		
History of Korean Philo- sophy Research Office		
Bourgeois Reactionary Philosophy Research Off		
	CHUCHE NO KUNI	
	JRCIR material	
	CHUCHE NO KUNI	
	CHUCHE NO KUNI	
	CHUCHE NO KUNI	

Academy of Light Industry	President	Kim Kye-tong	KNS	740719
Corn Processing Research	Chief			
Starch Research Lab	Chief	Choe Chon-pok	NODONG	791020
Oil Research Lab			NODONG	791020
Finished Products Processing Lab			NODONG	791020
Textile Research Institute	Deputy director	Ko Pom-sang	NODONG	800125
Textile Machine Research Institute			NODONG	760308
Fermentation Research Institute	Director	Yi Chu-ung	MINJU	791107
Paper Research Institute			NODONG	791224
<hr/>				
(State Administrative Council)				
Railroad Science Research Academy	Chief	Ho So-pyong	NODONG	791020
Railcar Engineering Research Center			NODONG	791020
Railroad Engineering Research Institute			NODONG	791020
Electrification Research Institute	Chief	Hwang Tok-ki	NODONG	791224
Educational Science Research Academy [Kenkyu in]	Chief	Choe Chong-pil	NODONG	791121
Psychological Research Center				
Forestry Science Research Academy				
Hyosan Branch Institute			NODONG	791129
Wonsan Branch Institute			NODONG	800112

Korea Central
Botanical Research
Academy

Central Mining
Research Institute

Science deputy
director

Automation
Research Office
Mineral Fertilizer
Research Office

Central Heating
Research Institute

Construction
Industry Office
Concentrated
Ore Office

Chongju Branch

Central Weather Fore-
cast Research Center

Daily Necessities
Research Center

Light Electrical
Engineering Research

(Affiliation unknown)

Pyongyang Embroidery
Center

City Management
Research Center

Livestock Research
Center

Waste water
Purification Office

Yangdok County,
Pyongan-namdo

Under Mining
Committee

Chin Pyong-hui

Choe Hyong-sik

Chong Hung-muk

Yi Chung-ku

Under Weather Bureau
Kim Chun-kil

Hwang Kol
Under Light Industry
Committee

Under Ministry of
Communications

Located at Pyongyang's
Potonggang District
(2,800 m²)

Located in Pyongan-
namdo

RENMIN RIBAO

NODONG 771205

NODONG 790105

NODONG 780130

NODONG 800112

NODONG 800117

NODONG 791020

NOCHONG 791024

NODONG 800111

NODONG 800104

NODONG 791217

HWABO 78-10

NODONG 790823

KONNICHI NO
CHOSON

(Cover Designated Research Centers)

Research Center where
Yi Yong-chun Works
(Hamhung Vegetable
Research Center)

Research Center where
Yang Yong-kwon Works

NODONG 791111

KITA CHOSEN KENKYU

Note: Since the affiliation of the "research academy" [kenkyuin in Japanese, yongduwon in Korean] has never been reported, we should have indicated it as "affiliation unknown." But its research content is practical in nature; therefore, we concluded that it is directly controlled by the State Administrative Council.

Note: Research laboratories affiliated with colleges and plants are so numerous that they were omitted from the above list.

Note: A few of the sources are not North Korean.

9364

CSO: 4105

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

HAN TOK-SU SPEAKS AT CHONGNYON MEETING IN TOKYO

SK021025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Tokyo May 1 (KNS-KCNA)--A central meeting of Koreans was held at the Korean Hall of Culture in Tokyo on April 26 to hear a report of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan which had visited the homeland to celebrate the 68th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

Placed on the platform was a portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

The meeting was attended by head of the congratulatory group and chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) Han Tok-su and members of the group, vice-chairmen, general secretary and department directors of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, leading personnel of organizations and enterprises and Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Kanto area, over 3,000 in all.

The meeting adopted a letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song amid the loud applause of the entire participants.

Chairman Han Tok-su made a report at the meeting.

He conveyed cordial greetings of the respected and beloved leader to the compatriots in Japan.

Noting that during its visit to the homeland the group had the highest honour of celebrating the birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the most auspicious holiday of our nation, the reporter spoke in detail about the love and care of the respected and beloved leader for the congratulatory group.

He called for repaying the deep love and care of the great leader with allegiance by achieving signal successes in the work for modelling Chongnyon after the chuche idea and accelerating the independent and peaceful unification of the country through the vigorous patriotic innovation movement with the approach of the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the 25th anniversary of the formation of Chongnyon.

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang May 6--The tenth short-term home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Yang San-chin, vice-chairman of the Hyogo prefectural headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), arrived in Wonsan on May 5 by the ship "Samjiyon." [Text] [SK060938 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 5 May 80]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FRENCH MAYORS WELCOMED IN PYONGYANG

An Sung-hak Addresses Rally

SK050534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 May, (KCNA)--A Pyongyang mass rally welcoming the delegation of mayors from different political parties of France was held at the People's Palace of Culture on May 4. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform.

Invited to the rally were the members of the delegation headed by Andre Aubry, president of the French Action Committee To Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and mayor of Antony.

Comrade Kim Yong-nam and personages concerned attended the rally together with working people in the city. An Sung-hak, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative Committee, addressed the rally. Pointing out that figures of various circles of France formed the French Action Committee To Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and have done a lot of work in support of our peoples cause of reunification under the complex situation of Europe, he declared: This greatly encouraged our people and dealt a heavy blow to the splittists seeking "two Koreas." We will as ever vigorously fight for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress, in firm unity with the progressive political parties and peaceloving people of France.

Andre Aubry spoke next. We, he said, are waging a solidarity movement for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, firstly because we cannot be indifferent to the tragedy the Korean people are undergoing due to the division of the country into two parts, though Korea is not a belligerent in the world war nor has she to bear any responsibility, and secondly because the situation created in Korea at the U.S. instigation poses a big threat to world peace.

The presence of the U.S. troops armed with nuclear weapons in South Korea and military bases in Japan near Korea show the global strategy of the White House, he noted, and went on: No one can ever consider that your country

which shows all care for the children, devotes enormous efforts to the construction of the country and pays such deep attention to the agricultural problem intends to solve the question of national reunification by means of war. He denounced the manoeuvres of those who are trying to create "two Koreas."

The United States should change its Asian policy and negotiate with the independent and free Democratic People's Republic of Korea as President Kim Il-song declared many a time, he stressed. The South Korean authorities should show earnest sincerity toward the contact and negotiation proposed by the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 11 January, instead of staging military exercises, he said, and added: only then can a correct solution be found for the reunification of the country.

Noting that the differences between the North and the South are deepening and misfortunes and sufferings are growing after the division of Korea, he said: For an earlier realisation of reunification, dialogue should be held, as declared by President Kim Il-song.

The meeting was also addressed by mayor of Ldirac, Denise Pintat, and mayor of Andresy, Jean Francois. In their speeches the mayors wished good health and a long life to Comrade President Kim Il-song.

Kim Yong-nam Meets Delegation

SK010850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 May, (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on April 30 met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of mayors from different political parties of France headed by Andre Aubry, president of the French Action Committee To Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and mayor of Antony.

On hand was personage concerned Kim Yong-sun.

CSD: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CULTURAL MISSION FROM DPRK ARRIVES IN RANGOON

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 24 Apr 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] A cultural delegation headed by Mr Yi Chang-son, Minister for Culture and Fine Arts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived here by air at 1:30 p.m. today.

The delegation was welcomed at Mingaladon Airport by Minister for Culture and for Information U Mahn San Myat Shwe, Deputy Minister for Culture U Hla Pe, Director-General U Myo Aung of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador of DPRK to Burma Mr Pong Chol-man and officials of the DPRK Embassy.

Mr Yi Chang-son, Minister for Culture and Fine Arts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and members of his delegation called on Minister for Culture and for Information U Mahn San Myat Shwe at the Inya Lake Hotel at 5:30 p.m.

Present on the occasion were Deputy Minister for Culture U Hla Pe and heads of departments, the Ambassador of DPRK to Burma and the Embassy officials.

Later in the evening, Minister for Culture and for Information U Mahn San Myat Shwe hosted a dinner at the Inya Lake Hotel in honor of the visiting DPRK Minister and members of his delegation.

Among the members of the cultural delegation were Mr Kim Yu-pung, Director-General, Feature Film Studio; Mr Um Eung Bo, Director, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts; Mr Kim Chu-myong, Deputy Chief Editor, Film Scripts Department; Mr Chung Yong-sun, official of the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, and Mrs Yin Chun-hui, film actress, Feature Film Studio. The cultural delegation from the DPRK will stay in Burma for a week.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NEWSPAPERS REPORT ON ANNIVERSARY OF DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH GRENADA

SK091742 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate articles to the first anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between Korea and Grenada.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

The establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between Korea and Grenada on May 9 last year marked an occasion in bringing the friendly and cooperative relations forged between them in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence to a new height.

The government and people of Grenada always extend active support to our peoples just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Noting that since the establishment of the revolutionary government the Grenada people have achieved successes in the building of a new society, creditably overcoming all difficulties and hardships, it says that the Korean people are sincerely rejoiced, as over their own, over them.

The article continues:

The Korean people value the friendly and cooperative relations with the Grenada people. In the future the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will further develop and strengthen in the common struggle for the realisation of the idea of the non-aligned movement.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON points out that the Korean people who set store by the friendship with the Grenada people wish them new success in their struggle for the building of a new life.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK ART TROUPE VISITS TOKYO

Troupe Arrives

SK050423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Tokyo May 3 (KNS-KCNA)--The State Pyongyang Art Troupe of our country arrived in Tokyo on the afternoon of May 3 by plane for a visit to Japan.

It was met at the airport by Yoshihisa Kajitani, permanent secretary of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association, the sponsor organisation of the art troupes performance in Japan, and vice-chairman of the committee for realizing the art troupes performance in Japan; Keisuke Okazaki, chief secretary of the committee for realizing the performance and deputy chief of a section of the national movement department of the Japan Socialist Party; Sumiko Tanaka, vice-chairman of the Japan Socialist Party; Shozo Hasegawa, director of the minor enterprise department of the JSP and member of House of Representatives; Kenichi Ogami, director of the secretariat of the International Institute of the Juche Idea; Tokuji Yoshioka, vice-chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan; Makoto Ichikawa, executive member of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Hiroshi Wakabayashi, representative member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Sumiko Shimizu, general secretary of the Japanese Womens Association; Soichi Kon, vice-chairman of the Tokyo headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party; Shoji Matsumoto, chief editor of "Mirai-sha"; and other prominent figures of all circles of Japan.

At the airport Han Tok-su, chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), accompanied by vice-chairmen and department directors of Chongnyon, leading personnel of organisations and enterprises under Chongnyon and other Chongnyon functionaries, met the art troupe with warm sentiments of kinship.

The State Pyongyang Art Troupe left Pyongyang on May 1 by plane.

Letter of Koreans in Japan

SK071017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Tokyo May 5 (KCNA)--A letter to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted amid enthusiastic applause of the attendants at a meeting of compatriots in Japan held in Tokyo on May 4 to welcome the State Pyongyang Art Troupe sent by him.

Extending greatest honour and warmest thanks for the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song for having sent the precious artists of the homeland to Japan across the sea, the letter said:

The art of our country which suffered an eclipse in the past has splendidly developed the heritages of time-honoured and resourceful national culture and it is today brilliantly efflorescing as a genuine popular art of the era of independence, the art of chuche. And arouses unparalleled excitement, thrilling response and high praise everywhere in the world under the outstanding guidance of you the sagacious leader.

It is a precious fruition of chuche-based idea of literature and art propounded by you the great leader for the first time that our art has reached the highest peak of human art having so great influence upon world art circles.

The performances of the State Pyongyang Art Troupe in Japan will rouse in the hearts of Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan unbounded honour and pride of living and working as citizens of the socialist fatherland led by you the great leader and powerfully encourage the patriotic work of the compatriots in Japan for the independent reunification of the country.

And the performances will greatly help toward strengthening the friendship between the peoples of Korea and Japan and international support and solidarity for the struggle of our people for national reunification.

Saying that the compatriots in Japan will build Chongnyon more reliably as an overseas citizens organisation of chuche type, firmly armed with the immortal chuche idea, the letter went on:

With the performance tour as an occasion we will still more strengthen the national unity among the compatriots in Japan to expose and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the "Yusin" remnants and make a greater contribution to the successful realisation of the north-south contact and to the nation-wide struggle for the democratisation of the South Korean society and will strengthen the movement for solidarity with progressive people of the world including Japanese people.

The letter whole heartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG TOURS ROMANIAN PETROCHEMICAL COMPLEX

SK130830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Bucharest May 12 (KCNA special correspondent)--The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on the morning of May 12 visited the May 1 oil equipment factory and Brazi petrochemical complex in Ploesti City.

The great leader was accompanied by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

He was also accompanied by his entourage Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; and Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; and Sin In-ha, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the RSR.

In the company were Comrade Virgil Casacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party; Comrade Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP and deputy prime minister and minister of finance; and Comrade Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP and minister of foreign affairs.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song inspected first the May 1 oil equipment factory.

Hung on the frontage of the factory were slogans reading "Warm welcome to the distinguished guests to our factory!" "Ceausescu-Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the fraternal friendship between the peoples of Romania and Korea!"

Thousands of people lined up along the road to the factory and in its compound and warmly welcomed the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at the factory, the welcoming crowd raised enthusiastic cheers "Hurrah!" waving flags and flowers, and loudly shouted slogans "Ceausescu-Kim Il-song!" and "Kim Il-song-Ceausescu!"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song reviewed the patriotic guards and was briefed on the history of the factory. And he, guided by the general director of the factory, saw round processing and assembling processes of the factory which specialises in the production of oil and mining equipment and its finished products.

Pennants of the two countries were crossed on each machine. The workers stopped their work and rushed forward to present flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and warmly welcome them with applause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly took the hands of workers and heard from them a report about their fine successes in socialist construction.

After the inspection, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made the following entry in the visitors book:

"Inspecting this factory, we saw with interests the excellent successes the Romanian people have made in their endeavours to build a multilaterally developed socialist society under the guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. I wish the entire employees of the factory greater success in their future fruitful efforts."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song left a souvenir at the factory.

Then, he went to the Brazi petrochemical complex which processes 5 million tons of crude oil a year.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu were hung in the complex compound, which was decorated with the national flags of our country and Romania.

Also hung out there were streamers reading "Ceausescu-Kim Il-song!" "Long live friendship between Romanian and Korean peoples!" "Warm welcome to the distinguished guest!"

A large crowd lined up and warmly welcomed the great leader waving pennants and flowers and enthusiastically shouting "Hurrah!" "Ceausescu-Kim Il-song!"

After reviewing the patriotic guards of the complex, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was briefed on the history of the complex, acquainted himself with its production and went round its main production processes.

Everywhere he went the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was presented with flowers by workers.

Leaving the complex, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song wrote in the visitors book:

"This complex clearly shows the might of the Romanian Socialist Republic which is developing and thriving day by day and striving to improve the peoples living standards. I am convinced that you will register greater success in the struggle to carry out the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party under the guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu."

He left a souvenir at the complex.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song left the complex amid cordial farewell of the workers.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

RED CROSS OFFICIAL--Pyongyang May 3--Henrik Beer, secretary general of the League of Red Cross Societies, arrived in Pyongyang on May 2. He was met at the airport by personages concerned Son Song-pil and Kim Sang-chun. [Text] [SK060938 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 2 May 80]

GDR DANCE ENSEMBLE--Pyongyang May 6--A state dance ensemble of the German Democratic Republic arrived in Pyongyang on May 5 by plane. It was met at the airport by personages concerned and artists in the city. The Ministry of Culture and Art arranged a party at the Oknyugwan restaurant for the dance ensemble. [Text] [SK060938 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 5 May 80]

JAPANESE DIETMEN DELEGATION--Pyongyang May 7--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on May 5 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship headed by Chuju Kuno, Liberal Democratic member of the House of Representatives and chairman of the league. Present there was personage concerned Kim U-chong. [Text] [SK060938 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 5 May 80]

DELEGATIONS RETURN, ARRIVE--Pyongyang May 6--the Delegation of economists of our country which had attended a meeting of the executive council of the Third World Economic Experts Association held in Cuba returned home on May 5. A national men's basketball team of the German Democratic Republic arrived in Pyongyang Monday. [Text] [SK060938 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 6 May 80]

SOVIET FILM SHOW--Pyongyang May 6--The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society arranged a film show at the Chollima House of Culture on the evening of May 5 to mark the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the great patriotic war. Present there were O Mun-han, Yi Pong Hui and other personages concerned and working people in the city. Officials of the Soviet Embassy and Soviet guests in Korea were invited to the film show. The attendants saw a Soviet feature film. [Text] [SK060938 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 6 May 80]

KWP DELEGATION TO MADAGASCAR--Antananarivo May 8 (KCNA)--Desire Rakotoari-jaona, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and prime minister of the government, on May 6 met the delegation of the Workers party of Korea headed by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, on a visit to Madagascar. A friendly conversation took place on the occasion. In the evening the Malagasy prime minister arranged a dinner in honour of the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea. Earlier, on May 2, the head of the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea, called on Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarainjaka, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and chairman of the People's National Assembly, and had a conversation with him. Talks between the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea and the delegation of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution were held on May 5 in Antananarivo. Present at the talks on our side were head of the delegation of the WPK Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and members of the delegation and the ambassador of our country to Madagascar. [Text] [SK100444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 10 May 80]

NEW INDIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA)--Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kil Chae-kyong on May 12 met and had a friendly talk with Raj Krishna Manucha, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were a personage concerned and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Indian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK130410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 13 May 80]

CZECHOSLOVAK FILM WEEK--Pyongyang May 11--A Czechoslovak film week opened on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia. During the film week Czechoslovak films will be screened at cinema house in Pyongyang and local areas. An opening ceremony of the film week was held on May 10 at the Nakwon cinema house in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 11 May 80 SK]

ARTISTS DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR--Pyongyang May 10--The delegation of the artists union of our country headed by Choe Tong-su returned home on May 9 by train from its visit to the Soviet Union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 10 May 80 SK]

SOVIET ACTORS--Pyongyang May 8--The Soviet actors' group gave performances in Nampo and Wonsan. Its colourful program was warmly received by the audience. The actors were warmly applauded when they sang well in Korean "Song of General Kim Il-song" and "Mother of Korea" and successfully played the instrumental theme music of the Korean feature film "Nameless Heroes." Baskets of flowers were presented to the artists in congratulation of their successful performances. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 8 May 80]

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO TOGO--Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA)--The government delegation of our country headed by Kim Il-tae, chairman of the Education Commission, stayed in Togo from April 22 to 28, according to a report. The delegation on April 23 paid a courtesy call respectively on Ayite Gachin Mivedor, member of the Political Bureau of the National Council, and permanent director, of the Togolese Peoples Rally, and the president of the National Assembly of Togo. During its stay there talks were held between the DPRK Government delegation and the Togolese Government delegation. Attending the talks on our side were the entire members of the delegation and the DPRK ambassador to Togo and on the opposite side were the permanent director of the Togolese Peoples Rally who is a member of the Political Bureau of its National Council, the minister of rural construction, the minister of rural development and other personages concerned. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The delegation on April 25 went round the Taligbo cement factory and irrigation setups. On the same day the permanent director of the Togolese Peoples Rally who is member of the Political Bureau of its National Council hosted a luncheon in honor of the government delegation of our country. [Text] [SK060824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 6 May 80]

GUINEAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT--Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA)--A party and state delegation led by His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean Revolutionary Peoples Republic, secretary general of the party of state of Guinea and supreme chief of the Guinean revolution, will shortly pay an official goodwill visit to the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK050110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 4 May 80]

SYMPATHY CALLS AT YUGOSLAV EMBASSY--Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)--Men of education and art, personnel of the party and power bodies of Pyongyang and Sinchon County, and representatives of various circles on May 8 called at the Yugoslav Embassy in Pyongyang and expressed deep condolences on the death of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Personnel of the Kim Il-song University, the National Economy Institute, the Kim Hyong-chik Normal College, the Kim Chaek Polytechnic Institute, the Pyongyang Medical University, the Light Industry College, the Pyongyang Sports College, the Pyongyang First Teachers College, the Korean Documentary Film Studio, the song and dance ensemble of the Korean Peoples Army, the Civil Aviation Bureau, the Pyongyang Students and Childrens Palace, the Tongdaewon, Songyo and Taedonggang district committees of the Workers Party of Korea, Pyongyang, Tongdaewon, Songyo and Taedonggang district administrative committees, Pyongyang, the Sinchon County peoples committee and the Sinchon County administrative committee, South Hwanghae Province, laid wreaths beneath the black-ribbon-framed portrait of the late Comrade Josip Broz Tito and observed a moments silence. Representatives of workers, farmers, youth and students, artists, and sportsmen also visited the Yugoslav Embassy and observed a moments silence in memory of the deceased. [Text] [SK090459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 9 May 80]

CULTURE MINISTER IN BURMA--A DPRK cultural delegation headed by Minister of Culture and Art Yi Chang-son arrived in Rangoon on 23 April. The delegation was received at Mingaladon airport by Minister of Information and Culture U Mahn San Myat Shwe, among others. In the evening, the DPRK minister called on U Mahn San Myat Shwe and also attended a banquet held at Inya Lake Hotel by the Burmese minister. The DPRK cultural delegation will stay in Burma for 7 days. [BK281219 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 23 Apr 80 BK] Minister of Information and Culture U Mahn San Shwe and Burmese cultural officials held talks on bilateral cultural ties with the DPRK cultural delegation headed by Minister of Culture and Art Yi Chang-son in Rangoon on 24 April. Present at the meeting, among others, were Deputy Minister of Culture U Hla Pe and DPRK ambassador to Burma Pong Chol-man. [BK281219 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 24 Apr 80]

EDUCATION DELEGATION TO BURMA--Rangoon, 22 Apr--A two-member delegation headed by Mr Chang Kwang-hak, Deputy Minister for Education of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived here yesterday on a programme of friendship between the two countries. The delegation was welcomed at the Mingaladon Airport by the Deputy Minister for Education and the Directors-General of Departments under the Ministry of Education. The delegation will stay in Burma for ten days and will visit departments under the Ministry of Education.--NAB [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 23 Apr 80 p 1]

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